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Anglo-Polish Move Thwarts Anti-Red Bloc

Communiqué Decries Plan to Divide Europe Into Camps

Boost for League

Italy Expected to Concur, With Likelihood of Germany Being Isolated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—Poland and Britain have now administered what is thought to be a coup de grace to Germany's attempts to build up an anti-Bolshevik bloc in Europe.

A communiqué issued last night, to mark the conclusion of the Beck talks with the British Government, declares that the two countries agree that "nothing would be more fatal to the hopes for European appeasement than the division, apparent or real, of Europe into opposing blocs." Such a division has been the chief aim of German policy during the past months.

Will It Influence Italy?

The Anglo-Polish refusal to line up with Germany on this point is expected to have considerable influence in Rome.

The relations between Italy and Britain are now on the mend despite the untoward incident at the Vienna banquet yesterday when the British Ambassador, Sir. Walford Selby, and his French colleague, Ambassador Gabriel Puaux, felt obliged to refrain from honoring the birthday toast by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria to "The King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

Italo-Polish relations have been particularly close for some time. Now the recognition in the communiqué issued at London by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Poland's Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland's "legitimate interest" in any new western pact is known to be in accordance with Italy's attitude. Germany, on the other hand, stands for a western pact which gives her a free hand in the rest of Europe.

Counter-Stroke Expected

It is evident, therefore, that an effective counter-stroke is in progress to the much-trumpeted Italo-Reich agreement of last month. All signs now point to Italy's following Poland and Britain in refusing both a clear-cut alignment against Bolshevism and granting a free hand to Germany in the west. Indeed, there is likelihood of Germany's isolating herself if she persists in this policy much longer.

A further point seen in the Anglo-Polish communiqué is that its reference to the usefulness of the League definitely lifts from Geneva the sentence of execution pronounced by Benito Mussolini at Milan. Fortunately, there is a loophole for both the League and the Duce in Premier Mussolini's words that the League must "either renew itself or die. Evidently it is already renewing itself.

Britain Declares U. S. Trade Treaty Prime Objective

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that official consideration of an Anglo-American trade treaty was "one of the main objects of His Majesty's Government."

It was the Government's policy, he said, to "promote the exchange of goods between Great Britain and other countries by means of bilateral pacts.

"In regard to the general question of a freer exchange of goods throughout the world," he added, "the Government will continue to keep in touch with the Governments of the United States, France and other nations."

Recent rumors in the "City"—London's financial district—have contended that a trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain was imminent.

Authoritative sources, however, said that while general discussions were continuing, there was little likelihood of an immediate agreement.

Steel Expansion Aids South; Bethlehem Puts $35,000,000 Into Plant Reorganization

Strip Sheet Plant to Be Built in Maryland; Firm to Produce Lighter Steel Products as Part of Diversification Program

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—One of the largest programs for plant expansion in the post-depression era, involving a major addition to the South's steel-making capacity, was disclosed yesterday in the announcement of a $35,000,000 construction appropriation by Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The program, which will be completed by the end of 1937, continues one started in 1935 on which $34,500,000 already has been spent. First construction under the new plans will be erection of a continuous strip-sheet mill and other facilities at Sparrows Point, Md.

The plant at Lackawanna, N. Y., and possibly other plants are expected to benefit from expansion plans, which will be devoted largely to providing additional facilities for handling light steel products.

Second Recent Development

Announcement of the Sparrows Point construction is the second in recent weeks of interest to the South, the United States Steel Corporation having made public Oct. 15 plans for additional properties for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Birmingham, Ala., at a cost of $29,000,000.

In a statement accompanying the Bethlehem announcement, E. G. Grace, president, said: "The primary object of our program has been the further diversification of our business by providing additional finishing facilities for the production of the lighter steel products, such as sheets, strip, cold-rolled tin plates, rods, wire and wire products.

"The first important units in the present program which have already gone into operation are the continuous sheet, strip and plate mill at Lackawana, N. Y., plant and the addition to the tin plate department at the Sparrows Point plant for the production of cold-rolled tin plate, and installation of facilities for the production of Bethanized wire at Sparrows Point and Johnston, Penna.

Demand on Increase

"For some time the management has been studying possibilities of increased facilities for the production of consumers' goods. This will provide Bethlehem with a better-balanced production between the heavier and lighter products.

"The demand for lighter steel products relative to heavier products has been increasing rapidly, not only in the automobile field and the container field, but likewise in a wide application for furniture, air-conditioning, metal lath, roofing, culverts, and the like."

In addition to the continuous strip-sheet mill at Sparrows Point, new facilities there will include additional cold reducing mills and finishing plants for the production of tin plate, sheets, and strip, Mr. Grace said. The new strip-sheet mill will be a 56-inch continuous mill with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons.

Italy's 'Empire' 'Recognized' At Vienna Banquet

VIENNA, Nov. 12 (AP)—Austria and Hungary, in both of which Italy exercises a strong influence, yesterday tacitly recognized the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

The Austrian chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg and the Hungarian Foreign Minister Koloman von Kanya publicly admitted that the "Italian Empire" now takes in the conquered East African land.

They spoke at a banquet held at the end of the first day of conferences among foreign officials of the three nations, allied economically under the 1934 Rome protocols.

The "Recognition"

Dr. Schuschnigg, referring to the birthday of Italy's monarch, Victor Emmanuel, declared:

"I wish His Excellency, the Italian Foreign Minister, to convey the best wishes of this conference to His Majesty, the King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia."

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, is here participating in the tri-power talks.

Mr. von Kanya said:

"I am happy to announce to this friendly gathering that the Hungarian Regent, during his coming visit to Rome, personally will convey to His Majesty, King Victor Em-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Ship Strike Study On Three Coasts Ordered by Board

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Expansion of its investigation into maritime labor conditions on the West Coast to include the East and Gulf Coasts was ordered today by the Maritime Commission.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, commission chairman, said Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, who has been directing the Pacific Coast inquiry, would start back to Washington Sunday from San Francisco, leaving federal participation in strike negotiations to Department of Labor representatives.

Admiral Wiley cited the new ship subsidy law's mandate to the commission to lay down wage and personnel requirements and prescribe working conditions aboard all American ships, and said Admiral Hamlet was returning to Washington to talk over the possibility of co-ordinating into one broad investigation inquiries into ship labor conditions on the three coasts.

At San Francisco immediate opening of peace negotiations in the maritime strike that has throttled Pacific Coast marine commerce for two weeks was forecast today by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

"It is obvious the strike must be settled sometime," he declared. "Both sides have assured me that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Nov. 12

SEC—Posts Guard on Market

The Securities Exchange Commission has its ears to the ticker tape. On millions of yards of this tape since March, 1935, there has been recorded the doubling of stock prices. The SEC discusses the market with the Federal Reserve Board. What are deemed authoritative reports reveal that the SEC has uncovered two instances in which margin requirements have been violated. These facts provide basis for the assumption that the SEC is applying itself to the task of restraining the market from any danger of runaway speculation. As the market strains upward, New Deal officials indicate their belief that now is the time when control legislation will receive its crucial test. In the thoughts of many economists is the question:

Will the measures passed by the New Deal provide new factors that will interrupt the hitherto inexorable pendulum of the business cycle.?

Capital—Social Policies Take Form

Labor, business, peace enthusiasts, federal officials and farmers are preparing blueprints of many projects—some limited and designed to serve only the welfare of a pressure group, others expansive and designed in the interests of the whole nation. Some of the plans indicated or actually outlined, follow:

Labor officials and labor groups assembled at the third annual National Labor Conference indorse the drafting of an amendment to the United States Constitution to permit federal legislation in behalf of minimum wages and other social reforms.

The President confers with Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and it is believed they discussed plans for a national power policy, integrating all federal projects and co-ordinating them with private power enterprises. Mr. Roosevelt has also been represented as studying sentiment toward a restoration of certain NRA policies.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee, outlines a program of rigid neutrality to be introduced at the opening session of the next Congress.

Rome Entente—Italopia Gets Recognition

Innumerable bright tongues of light gleamed in the frosted candelabra of Schönbrunn Castle—the once royal palace of the Hapsburgs in Vienna. A banquet for the diplomats of Hungary, Austria and Italy was in progress. The imperial furniture had been brought from storage; burnished silver had been released from the Treasury; the footmen were dressed in the famous livery of Maria Theresa's day. It was amid such regal and Old World settings that Hungary and Austria gave virtual recognition to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. This recognition was evidenced by a toast addressed to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who was alluded to by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria as "the Emperor of Ethiopia." Some of the surprised diplomats refrained from joining in the "recognition."

The Vienna meeting finds the signatories of the Rome Protocol—

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Azaña to Call Spanish Cortes In New Capital

Government Moves Offices to Valencia as Fascists Near Madrid

Rebels Push Attack

MADRID, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Madrid war command asserted late today that Government forces, in a sudden flank movement from the west, had recaptured Getafe, eight miles south of Madrid.

The announcement said the capture followed a short battle, and that the Government troops found the suburb occupied by only a few fascist troops. These were captured with quantities of arms and ammunition, the Government leaders added.

(Getafe, site of an important airdrome, lies behind the lines of the fascist armies at present besieging Madrid.)

VALENCIA, Spain, Nov. 12 (AP)—President Azaña of Spain was expected to arrive here Thursday to summon Parliament into session.

Señor Azaña left Madrid last month for Barcelona and more recently has been reported living in a monastery near Barcelona.

The Government, whose ministers left Madrid when the insurgent attack neared the city's gates, will set itself up in the former palace of a Spanish nobleman, with its ministries occupying widely scattered offices.

Leaders of the labor unions here, meanwhile, threw their powerful authority behind the Government cause with published warnings to all members between 20 and 45 years of age to report for duty or "take the consequences."

Government Artillery Meets Fascist Advance

MADRID, Nov. 12 (AP)—Insurgent armies attacked Madrid's most vulnerable approach in a driving rain today.

They attacked University City, on the northwest, apparently the key to their whole advance. This section, on the city's outskirts, is not defended by the Manzanares river, which has so far been a barrier to Madrid from the southwest.

Moving up through Casa del Campo, the former game preserve across the river on the west, the insurgents met a violent artillery barrage.

Bombers Grounded

The rain and the low ceiling kept warplanes out of action, but the rival guns kept pounding positions spotted by lightning flashes during the night.

Several fires, set off by the artillery bombardment in the city, were put out by the rain.

In the heart of Madrid, reinforced socialist troops were lined up along the Gran Via, one of the principal business thoroughfares. Two new battalions arrived to reinforce the international legion of experienced Polish, Italian, German and French volunteers.

Evacuation Arranged

The Madrid Defense Council announced late today that evacuation facilities would be provided for all women, children, and aged and infirm persons who desire to leave the city.

Evacuation to the Levante region of eastern Spain will be free in these cases, the council announced.

1936 Nobel Prize In Letters Given To Eugene O'Neill

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12 (AP)—Eugene O'Neill, the American playwright, today received the 1936 Nobel prize for letters.

Thrice winner of the Pulitzer prize—the only American dramatist to hold that triple distinction—Mr. O'Neill, by today's award, became America's second Nobel prize-winner in letters. Sinclair Lewis was the first.

The Nobel prizes, bequeathed in 1896 at the passing of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish dynamite inventor, constitute the annual interest from $9,000,000. Each prize usually is worth about $40,000.

A product of the famous "47 Workshop" at Harvard and of the American little theater movement, Mr. O'Neill first won the Pulitzer prize with his play, "Beyond the Horizon," in 1920. "Anna Christie" in 1922 and "Strange Interlude" in 1928 gained the award for him twice more.

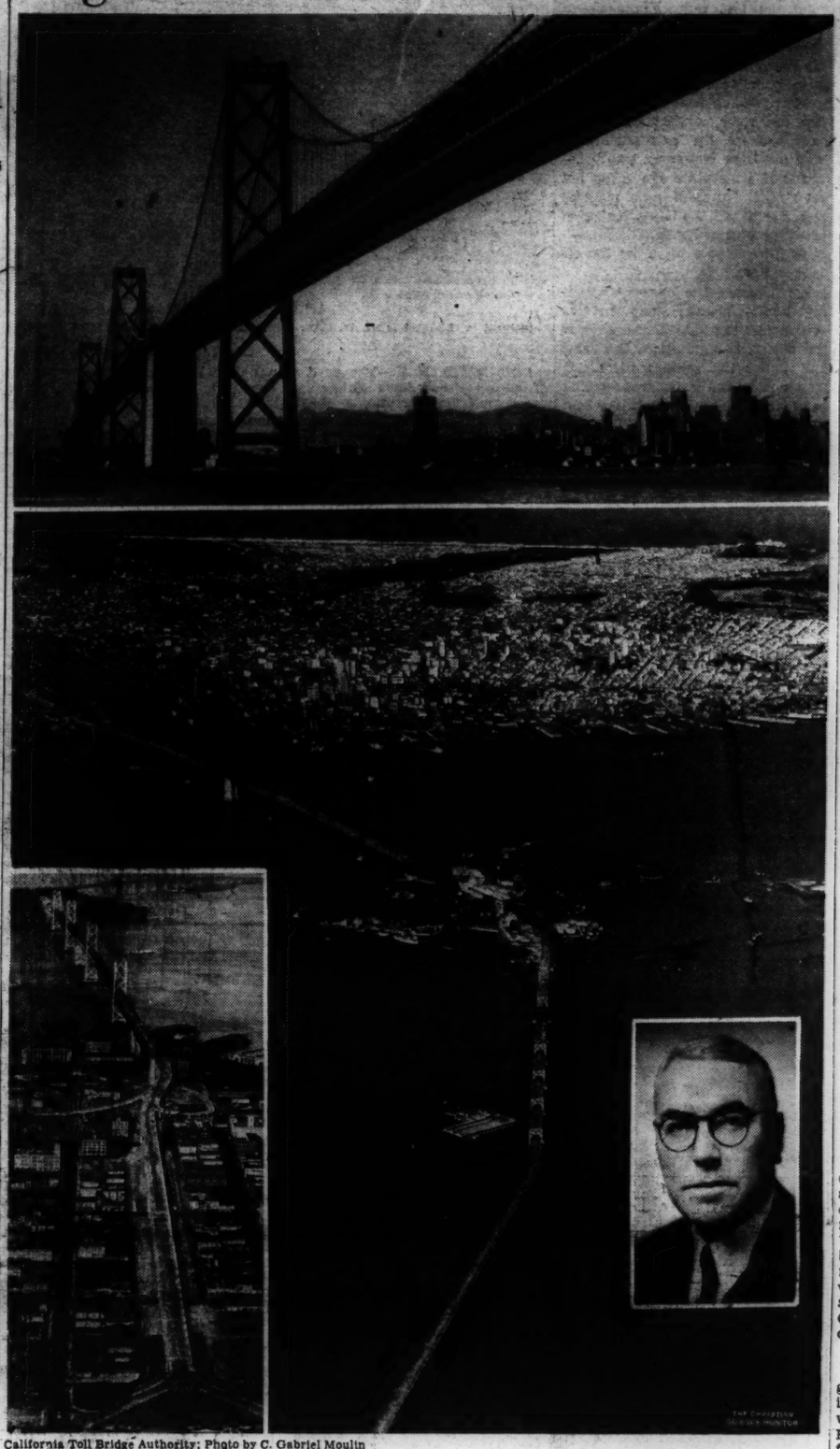
Ina Claire Awarded Good Diction Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Miss Ina Claire, nationally-known actress, was designated by the American Academy of Arts and Letters today as the recipient of its gold medal for good diction on the stage. It was the only medal awarded by the academy this year.

Miss Claire, who was appearing with a theatrical company in Chicago, and hence could not be present to receive the award in person, has been identified with the theater since 1912.

Eight Miles Over Land and Water



California Toll Bridge Authority; Photo by C. Gabriel Moulin

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge — **C. H. Purcell, Chief Engineer**

Upper—View of Bridge Looking West. Center—From the Air Looking Toward San Francisco. Lower Left—Auto Ramp at Bridge

Great Din Greets Opening of Bridge At San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12—Two golden chains, cut by Gov. Frank F. Merriam at the Oakland and San Francisco ends of the new $77,000,000 Bay bridge, today opened this 8¼-mile artery, with its many spans and a tunnel, to traffic amid the din of whistles and bells in California's greatest fiesta.

More than three years was this bridge in building, and for three days the bunting will fly, confetti will blow through festooned streets, fireworks will blaze over the bay, and California will celebrate with parades and pageants.

With nightfall, sodium vapor lights that make headlights unnecessary are to be flashed on from Washington when President Roose-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Grange Turns Cold Shoulder To Revival of AAA Proposals

National Master's Plea for Crop Insurance Greeted With Applause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11—Proposals to revive the AAA and to reject crop insurance as a farm aid measure, put forward informally at a meeting of farm leaders in Washington this week, do not find a response in the leadership of the National Grange, large and important farm fraternity holding its seventieth anniversary convention here.

Louis J. Taber, national master, made no mention of the Triple A in his presidential address, which took him an hour to deliver, and in a

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Agriculture Department Officials Shying From AAA Re-enactment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Department of Agriculture officials are shying away from the demands of certain farm groups for re-enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the next session of Congress.

With a series of recurring droughts at their backs, Government farm chiefs feel that it would be better to have at least one year of surplus before introducing another crop-reduction program.

If the farmers themselves want to press Congress for a revival of the AAA it will have to be done on their own responsibility, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, indicated at a press conference yesterday afternoon. The Administration, itself, would rather see farmers have a free hand once again even if it means large surpluses and low prices next year. Then when the Administration gets ready to institute crop control it will be with greater backing from farmers.

Meanwhile the Agriculture Department will get its crop-insurance proposal in shape for Congress, despite the lukewarm welcome given it by farm leaders who met here last week. Secretary Wallace expressed the view that the emphasis put by the farmers' representatives on re-enactment of the AAA did not necessarily mean they would disapprove of a crop-insurance system. He said that farm leaders of the great plains area had spoken well of the crop-insurance plan and had asked to have a chance to be heard on the proposal.

Mr. Wallace said that while he was "naturally pleased" that the farm leaders had shown a fondness for the Administration's original crop control program and was glad to find that they "still liked what had been done for them" he had hoped that they would give "more detailed consideration" to crop insurance.

A bountiful crop next year would place the Administration in an advantageous position both to initiate its "ever-normal granary plan" and to reintroduce a crop control program with a strong public opinion behind it.

What Makes Public Opinion?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Establishment of a research foundation to advance the public services of the newspaper, the forum and the radio is proposed by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, in his annual report to Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the University, here today.

"As the freedom to speak and to print are related to both the weakness and the strength of democracy, the foundation should initiate, encourage and pursue research in public opinion, to the end that the constitutional liberties of the people of the United States may be safeguarded by their public use between elections as well as during campaign periods," Dean Ackerman said.

"There is no organization in the United States authorized or equipped to do this.

"After the people have elected officials to represent them, the voters become politically dormant. Public officials and business or partisan pressure groups become active and demand and exact special legislation or concessions from government.

"Between elections ours has become a government by, for and of public officials and leaders of organized minorities. This weakness of democracy is becoming acute, and an effort should be made to study the causes, acquaint the public with the facts, and strengthen or improve those agencies of democracy which can and should make it more articulate and serviceable."

He predicted that important social and political changes would follow new developments in journalism which might be brought about through research and study in public opinion.

"Free people can determine their own destiny only by applying their freedom to speak and to print to every public activity, day by day and year by year," Dean Ackerman said. "Unanimity of opinion will imperil democracy. The rights guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution depend upon their use."

U. S. Agencies Discuss Steps To Curb Credit

Federal Reserve and SEC Heads Talk With President on Market Bulge

Show Some Anxiety

Are Amply Armed, However, to Apply Brakes on Too Rapid Speculation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Will the brakes hold on the present business recovery?

With daily reports of wage increases, dividend advances and stock market gains, federal officials in charge of preventing a bolting stock market are watching events with deepest interest and a trace of anxiety.

The two federal agencies having charge of the matter are the Federal Reserve System and the Security and Exchange Commission. Today Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Reserve Board, had luncheon with the President, and yesterday James M. Landis, chairman of the SEC, had an appointment. White House officials declined to state the purpose of the talks, but commented, incidentally, that the President was limiting his engagements to those of "the most pressing importance," in order to give full attention to budget studies now under way. Neither Mr. Landis nor Mr. Eccles would comment.

Study Market Recovery

The stock market advance has been going on in a flood tide for 19 months, reflecting the return of business activity, the reopening of factories, the re-employment of millions. Studies are under way both at the Reserve Board and the SEC to analyze the stock market recovery to see whether it is proportional to business recovery, or ahead of it. This is a difficult matter to determine, but if it should be decided that a runaway market threatens, there are now stronger brakes than ever before which might be clamped down.

Common stock of the Chrysler Corporation which sold in 1932 at $5 a share is now worth $135, and the corporation has just announced a new $5.50 dividend. Montgomery Ward and General Motors shares are back to 1929 levels. Other gains are recorded, although the market as a whole is well below 1929. Comparative statistics are difficult to evaluate, Government officials here pointed out.

Comparison of Markets

In the Coolidge bull market, the gain in the first year was 13 points; in the first 12 months of the "Roosevelt market" the gain was 41 points. But the Roosevelt market started from near bottom.

Contrasted with this, brokers' loans were vast in 1929, while margin accounts today are one-third less. Nevertheless, there is the factor of $2,000,000,000 of excess reserves in the member banks of the Federal Reserve System today, likely to mean easy credit for a long time ahead.

Talk of Reserve Board officials reveals they are following matters carefully. The board, it is declared, must always do the unpopular thing; a guide to its success, would be its popular disfavor. In this respect, Mr. Roosevelt's present prestige is seen as an asset to the board, if it decides to control the credit brakes to control the boom.

Possible Brakes

Among "brakes" for halting a potential runaway market are the following:

1. A balanced budget. This halts fear of credit expansion and inflation, and stops the outpouring of Government IOU's which are converted into cheap money.

2. Restricted margin requirements. A step in this direction was taken this year when the Reserve Board raised requirements to a range of 25 to 45 per cent, depending on the stability of stocks.

3. "Open market transactions" of the Reserve Board. Under this procedure the board buys or sells federal securities to raise or lower the supply of credit and the interest rate.

4. Stock exchange regulation. This power has now been put under the SEC, an institution created since the 1929 debacle, with the effect of halting manipulation of stocks to create false activity.

Control on Speculation

5. Speculative control by the SEC may include restrictions on brokers from trading on their own account. Mr. Landis, Nov. 18, will discuss limitation on such trading with Wall Street officials.

6. Restrictions on banks and corporations, to prevent their putting excess funds into market speculation.

The Reserve Board this year ordered stock brokers to borrow money only from Reserve member banks or approved banks. In 1929, $20,000,000,000 in corporation funds were got into the market, while banks showed $4,000,000,000 in loans for such purposes.

The part played by the Government's tax on undistributed corporation earnings is now being debated in connection with rising prices.

One school argues the tax makes this rise dangerous, by stimulating dividends while reducing reserves for hard times. Another school argues just the opposite, saying the tax causes distribution of earnings and higher wages, thus forcing up permanent purchasing power.

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'Gas' Cut and Fitted to Motor As Well as to Air Conditions; Makers of Both Joining Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—When the motorist swings along the highway with only a slight "purr" from his engine, he may boast about his latest model "mechanism." But the oil men will tell you that part of the achievement is due to the quality of the latest gasoline. In fact, there is a firm joining of hands between the automobile manuacturers and the petroleum producers in an effort to make the engine fit the gasoline and the gasoline fit the engine.

This movement to fit the motor to the fuel and the fuel to the motor is led by the Co-operative Fuel Research Committee, it was learned at the meetings of the American Petroleum Institute here this week, where several thousand oil men from all parts of the country discussed the most recent developments in the petroleum industry.

Shoulder to Shoulder

Sometimes the automobile manufacturers have forged ahead beyond the last refinery process of crude petroleum, it is found, and sometimes the oil producers have led the way, but the main objective now is to keep them going shoulder to shoulder it was pointed out, so that just the right content gasoline is furnished for the new engines of high precision operation. The gasoline used some years ago would not work in the present high powered cars, nor would the latest fuel from cracking and polymerization processes have done the job for the old type engines.

Furthermore, the motorist speeding across country may not be aware that the gasoline he buys in the desert, though priced the same and under the same trade name, may not be the same product that he gets up in the mountains, or that the fuel he puts into his car in the depth of winter is not the same as that he got at the station in the middle of the summer. At any rate the oil producers are becoming weather men as well as refiners. They study the changes in temperature in the various regions the change in seasons, and distribute their various types of gasoline accordingly. They ship out to the desert, gasoline of less volatility to prevent "vapor lock" and to the high level mountain region they send highly volatile gasoline.

Next Important Step

The next big step is to bring the airplane engines up to the latest developed gasoline, according to Dr. Gustav Egloff of the Universal Oil Products Co., who told the oil men something of the economic significance of cracking and of the still more recent "polymerization" process.

"To get more speed in the air today," said Dr. Egloff, "the engines must catch up with the quality of anti-knock gasoline now being produced. Then it will take less gasoline to run the engines and consequently they can carry more passengers or baggage. The pay load could be increased over 1900 pounds."

The oil industry is becoming more and more synthetic, it was pointed out. An imitation rubber can be produced, for instance, which can be added to natural rubber and increase its life. Dr. Egloff predicted that the economics of the resin and rubber industries would be affected markedly by certain new products derived by cracking, such as synthetic rubbers, dryers and thinners for paint.

One of the newest and improved developments is the production of sulphuric acid from cracked gases, instead of the usual production from sulphur or brimstone. This will be much cheaper, too, Dr. Egloff declared. One company can produce 85 tons a day, and if all the cracked gases were used in this way they would produce more than 1,000,000 tons a year. This would have a marked effect on the present sulphuric acid industry, he said.

V. N. Ipatieff of the Universal Oil Products Company declared that refining has passed through the distillation period, is well along in the cracking period, and now is entering the catalytic period, during which products of cracking will be utilized as starting material for organic synthesis. He predicted less waste in production and more rational utilization of oil and oil products.

One of the most serious problems before the oil industry today, according to Hugh S. Taylor, professor of chemistry at Princeton University, is finding trained persons with an intense training in modern science to carve out for the industry new pathways of scientific developments. Companies are now asking for trained personnel in the field of physical chemistry, but because of the limitations on universities during the depression these men do not exist, Dr. Taylor said.

Imposing Home of New Zealand's Cultural Treasures

© Dominion Photo; Andrew

Art Gallery and Dominion Museum at Wellington

Pictured in the Inset Is Dr. W. R. B. Oliver, Director of the Museum. In the Foreground Stands the War Memorial Tower, Which Houses a Fine Carillon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The need of a national center of culture in New Zealand has been splendidly met by the completion this year of the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum in Wellington. The gallery and museum are in the same block, which stands on a commanding site in the capital of the Dominion.

The building, faced with dark New Zealand stone, is nobly designed inside and out. The museum rooms are spacious and the exhibits are displayed according to the most modern ideas.

The chief section of the museum is the collection of Maori exhibits, including a famous carved house and specimens of canoe craft. These and other exhibits, after lying for many years in an old wooden building, are now safe and properly displayed.

There are many rooms in the National Art Gallery, admirable provision having been made for temporary collections. Since the gallery was opened in August four loan collections have been shown.

The building houses the national permanent collection of pictures, including the beginnings of a national portrait gallery, and it is the home of the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts. The cost of the building was met by the Government and the people of Wellington.

Firing Up the Furnace for the Fall Boosts U. S. Crop of Damaged Money

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—This is the season for the Treasury's annual harvest of damaged money.

All over the nation people are kindling fires for winter and with the first blaze come wails of woe from kitchen bankers whose currency has gone up in smoke.

Officials of the Treasury's redemption office have never figured out the reason for it, but the kitchen stove, the furnace and the open hearth remain the most popular places to hide money about the American home.

Dozen a Day

A dozen "sob stories" a day are filed with the redemption office from middle November to the last of December.

Junior has started a fire in the stove where Daddy hid a roll of bills last summer.

Mother discovers to her horror that Daddy has built a blaze in the furnace where she had been keeping the Christmas money.

The tales of distress, along with what is left of the currency, go to expert examiners and you would be surprised how much of it is redeemed at full value.

Goats and Dogs

Fires are not the only cause of destroyed money, however. Goats and dogs are high on the list.

And don't get the idea that just because you have some ashes the Government will search them for money. Last year a man sent in a 375-pound garbage can which turned out to hold nothing but trash.

Rules for redemption are:

If three fifths of a bill are accounted for, you get full value.

If less than three fifths and more than two fifths, a settlement for half.

Exceptions, of course, have been made when accompanied by affidavits and convincing evidence.

One time the operator of a barbecue stand in the South arrived at the Treasury with a suit case full of ashes and a story of how fire had burned down his place and consumed $4000.

Examiners went through the debris and found not only every dollar, but $40 more than the man thought he'd lost.

In dealing with the redemption office don't try any get-rich-quick schemes, for it's only a step around the corner to the secret service.

'Typical Building' Prizes for New York World Fair Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Winners of the contest for "a typical building" for the World's Fair of 1939 were made public by Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, here today. While no first prize was given, an award of $1000 was made to George Lyman Paine Jr. of 39 West Sixty-Seventh street for "the most meritorious design" submitted.

Mr. Whalen said that the awarding of first prize was withheld by mutual agreement with Mr. Paine in view of the fact that he collaborated in the design with an employee of the fair corporation. He refused to name this employee.

Peter Copeland of 119 East Seventeenth street, won the second prize of $750 and Perry Coke Smith of 101 Park avenue and Norwalk, Conn., won the third prize of $500.

Honorable mention with a $100 cash award was accorded 20 designs submitted by architects in the metropolitan area.

The purpose of the contest was primarily to discover new talent among younger architects. These names go into a list from which the board of design may recommend appointments when construction work begins, Mr. Whalen said, however, that the employment of architects would not be limited to the winners of prizes or honorable mentions.

Amendment to Fix Wages Urged by Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — An amendment to the Constitution to permit the Federal Government to fix minimum wages and legislate in other respects for social welfare was endorsed here today by the representatives of 39 states and of labor groups assembled in the third annual national labor conference.

The conference is held under the auspices of the labor department, but its action does not represent official government opinion. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was not present when the resolution was adopted.

Colorado Vote For Sweeping Age Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—With an impetuosity built up by years of agitation for the Townsend movement, Colorado has just leaped into the forefront of all the states with one of the most sweeping and generous old-age pension schemes yet proposed in the United States.

While the rest of the nation was occupied with balloting for President, Vice-President and Congress on election day a week ago, Colorado was amending its constitution to permit the State Legislature to enact a minimum $45 a month old age pension law for everyone in the state, over 60.

Experts estimate that the new amendment, which see-sawed in the balance for four or five days as votes came in, but which is now definitely known to have passed, may cost between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 a year, compared to Colorado's present state budget of only about $8,000,000 for all services.

Interesting Experiment

"It is an interesting experiment for a state government," declared Oscar L. Chapman of Colorado, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in an interview here today, "and it will be of deepest interest to see how the next State Legislature, meeting in January, will work it out, in relation with the income tax amendment, which was also added to Colorado's constitution by the election."

The income tax amendment, cited by Mr. Chapman, is new to Colorado, and is already being indicated as the fairy godmother that will pay the cost of the big new old-age pension law. The income tax amendment permits the State Legislature to pass either a graduated or proportional income tax. Denver voted heavily against the proposal, but farm votes and labor votes carried it through by a few thousand ballots.

Loath to Discuss

While Colorado politicians in Washington today were loath to discuss the $45 pension plan, it is generally agreed that nobody is more surprised by its passage than the Colorado leaders who indorsed the proposal. It had been supposed that it would be snowed under. It was backed, however, by a vigorous pension group and got platform indorsement by both Democratic and Republican parties.

The amendment sets $45 as a minimum pension, which means $540 a year. Theoretically, at any rate, both husband and wife, over 60, would receive the pension, which would bring in a tidy family income of $1080, in cash.

Although the constitutional amendment is permissive only, and requires an enabling act from the Legislature, the Democratic party now in power (like the defeated Republican party) included the enactment of such legislation in its platform, and is definitely committed to it. Just what the politicians will do in these circumstances, with $45 pension set as a "minimum," remains to be seen.

Sales Tax Reform

Backing the plan was the Old Age Annuity League. This is a schismatic branch of the Townsend movement. While Townsendites are battling for $200 a month for everybody over 60, the annuity league set its goal at $45 a month. With its success in Colorado it is believed the annuity league will direct its attention to other states.

The present two per cent Colorado sales tax will be retained to help pay for the new pension. In addition to that, the graduated income tax can now be used. The amendment providing for the old age pension did not specify a means test, and the Legislature will be under strong pressure, it is said, to avoid imposing one. This would mean that elderly people would get the pension as a matter of right, whether they were indigent or not.

A bitter struggle in the Legislature is forecast over the pension plan; with an exodus of well-to-do-people already hinted if the tax burden grows too heavy.

Sparsely Settled

Colorado is a sparcely-settled state, with an estimated 25,000 people between the ages of 60 and 65. At 65 the federal $15 a month maximum pension plan would come into effect, and the state pension contribution could be reduced to $30, in order too maintain the required $45 minimum from any source.

It is forecast that if the $45 plan goes into effect Colorado may become a mecca for needy old folks from all parts of the Union. Changes, it is thought, will be required in the law establishing legal residence, to safeguard Coloradians from such a new-fangled old-age pension gold rush.

Extension Course Adults Rated Above Freshmen

DETROIT, Nov. 11 (AP)—Dr. Lewis A. Frohman and Dr. Earl J. McGrath of the University of Buffalo presented a survey before the twenty-third annual meeting of the Association of Urban Universities yesterday, which they said demonstrated the aptitude of adult students in extension classes was superior to that of college freshmen.

The survey also showed, they said, that the aptitude of advanced adult students was only slightly inferior to that of seniors in the regular classes.

They Wait for a Rainy Day

African mudfish bury themselves in the earth whenever the pond in which they live dries up, and await the rainy season.

Labor Conference Asks Minimum Pay Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov 12—Contributing significantly to the growing demand for an amendment to the Constitution to permit revival of labor features of NRA the Third National Conference on Labor Legislation left behind here today a resolution calling for an amendment "to permit without question effective state and federal minimum wage legislation." The demand is supported by some labor leaders and advisers in the Administration, but opposed by others who believe the job can be done by carefully drafted legislation capable of passing the Supreme Court.

As originally reported by a subcommittee the resolution also called for an amendment permitting "other social legislation," but this was taken out on the insistence of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that it was too broad in scope.

Follow Reports

This development followed on the heels of reports that several government agencies are studying the possibility of achieving the same general objectives through a broad federal incorporation and licensing law under which all enterprises operating in interstate commerce would be forced to conform to federally drafted wage, hour and labor standard requirements.

The two developments serve to emphasize the persisting conflict within the Government between those who would revive NRA's labor features through amending the Constitution and those who seek the same end through more carefully drafted legislation which supposedly would have a better chance of survival before the Supreme Court. Which of these two schools of though is the more influential is not yet apparent.

President Hears Both

As far as can be determined President Roosevelt is listening to both and has reached no conclusion as to which course to pursue. It apparently is settled, however, that the general objective should be achieved.

The resolution of the labor legislation conference was an unexpected contribution to the situation. Official representatives of 39 states were among the delegates who adopted the resolution. Heretofore the conference has limited itself to expressions of approval of labor law standards dealing more with the social aspects of labor law than its broader economic problems.

Other resolutions adopted by the conference which concluded a three-day session here last night favored:

Other Resolutions

An eight-hour day and 40-hour week as a maximum for all labor.

Ratification of the child labor amendment to the Constitution.

Prohibition of labor for children under 16 years of age.

Elimination of industrial home work.

Expanded and better state labor departments to provide "an adequate foundation for state labor legislation."

Investment of more power in state labor departments to permit enforcement of industrial health and safety standards.

Compulsory employment compensation laws for all workers.

Full participation in the world of the International Labor Office in Geneva.

Calls Up Old Bill

Recent attention to the possibility of achieving national wage and hour standards without an amendment to the Constitution has brought into the forefront of speculation the O'Mahoney bill introduced in the Senate in July of 1935, but subsequently buried in committee. The bill is understood to represent still the most approved theories of those who believe that constitutional legislation can be drafted which would accomplish as much as a constitutional amendment in the way of raising wage and hour standards.

Under it any business or industry doing business in interstate commerce would be required to obtain a federal license which would bring it under the direct juriadiction of the Federal Trade Commission.

License requirements would include a ban on child labor and discrimination against women labor, a guaranty of labor's rights of collective bargaining. It would also be open for the addition at any time by Congress or requirements governing minimum wages and maximum hours.

The Department of Justice has had the bill under examination for some time and is understood to have prepared a report on its probable constitutionality for the benefit of the White House.

In the meantime, labor groups allied with the Roosevelt Administration have shown an impatience with such methods which depend on the Supreme Court and are limited in applicability only to interstate commerce. They feel that as a result of the elections, Mr. Roosevelt has sufficient influence to obtain an amendment to the Constitution if he acts promptly. This they are urging.

Krashcel Wins in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 12 (AP)—Democratic candidate Nelson G. Kraschel, on the basis of official returns from 98 of Iowa's 99 counties tabulated yesterday, won the Iowa governorship over George A. Wilson, Republican, by a 2333 vote margin. The returns from 98 counties, together with the unofficial count in Mitchell county, where the official canvass had not been completed, gave: Kraschel, 524,257; Wilson, 521,924.

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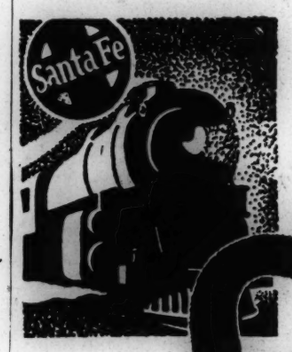

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Republics Put on Equality At Buenos Aires Conference; Roosevelt Aid to Hull Seen

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

President Roosevelt's expressed intention of attending the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires meets with the hearty approval of Latin-American diplomats at Washington.

The thought is expressed that because of the close co-operation between the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull that once the President has visited Buenos Aires and personally placed his approval upon the conference, his full support to Secretary of State Hull will become self-evident. Such evidence, it is said, will not be amiss.

Program

Latin America's interest in the conference is of more than passing polite attention. If there are persons who dispute this statement, the best proof that they are wrong is the care with which the 20 governments examined the conference's proposed agenda and reported back to the subcommittee in charge of the program.

And here let it be stated that stories to the effect that the agenda was trimmed to suit the convenience of the United States and Argentina are all wrong. On the contrary, the committee on program, on which was the Argentine Ambassador but no member of the United States Government, frankly declared:

Declaration

"As will be noted, several governments have expressed the opinion that the program is too extensive and that it should be reduced. . . . The committee does not believe that the criterion for its reduction should be to consider exclusively the questions associated with the initiative of President Roosevelt. . . . The committee believes that the responsibility of selecting topics should be entrusted to the conference itself."

The true value of the Buenos Aires conference is questioned by three types of Americans:

1. Writers who find nothing sincere in Washington's efforts to make friends of the Latin-American peoples. 2. The great number of North Americans who know that there is a Latin America yet do not bother to add to that meager knowledge. 3. Persons who will not believe that inter-American co-operation is anything more than an idealistic dream.

Change of View

For the first group, one-track writers, there is not much hope; they follow one line of thought and are determined to swing neither to the right or left. For the second group, the America-for-the-American individuals, there is much hope; namely, the increasing facilities for travel. And for the third group, the non-believers of things taking place under their eyes, there is the evidence provided by Latin-American envoys, newspapers and travelers that a genuine friendly interest has grown up among the southern republics since President Roosevelt first extended his hand of good will toward 130,000,000 neighbors.

Of these three things, the third—the evidence of an increasing Latin-American interest—is, for the moment, the most important; for upon this mounting willingness to co-operate will be fashioned the inter-Americanism which one-track writers now verbally bombard. The writer of this article well recalls the reaction among Latin-Americans at Washington to President Roosevelt's first inaugural address favoring no further American interference into Latin America's internal affairs.

Enthusiastic Press

This writer further recalls the immediate enthusiastic response that the President's message brought from the southern press, hitherto unfriendly. It was a response which widened and became deeper as the months passed and the Montevideo Conference opened the way for new Inter-American commercial treaties and for opportunities for both the United States and Latin America to profit by the interchange of manufactured and raw materials.

And then, as more months went by, many persons began to discover that Latin America's reaction to the United States had actually undergone a marked change. The change was related by new Latin-American envoys presenting their credentials to President Roosevelt; by travelers coming north to investigate the culture they had been told existed in the United States; by students enrolling in northern universities and colleges; by magazine and newspaper articles and addresses before Latin-American organizations; and by correspondence exchanged between Central and South Americans, living or visiting in the United States, and their families and relatives at home.

Arguments Lose Force

The true value of the Buenos Aires peace conference is, perhaps, questioned by others besides the three types mentioned. Secretary of State Hull has been called an idealist, and President Roosevelt has been accused of suggesting the conference to promote his own political ambitions. The first accusation is to be hoped for, if the results thus far accomplished by Mr. Hull are to continue. The second charge can no longer be, if it ever was, supported, for the presidential election is a thing of the past and the President's political ambitions have attained the *n*th degree. However, behind the conference there is something of practical worth.

Economic progress and rehabilitation among the American nations must continue, for trade has been revived during the last several months. The right to labor, and to labor unmolested by war, should be every American's privilege. The privilege, unfortunately, has not been freely granted in the past, and it is to compel this right that the peace conference would establish the ways and means for the juridical adjustment of all Inter-American disputes.

Finding Terms

European affairs and their march toward a possible international armed conflict weigh heavily in the thoughts of many Americans. This weight rests uncomfortably upon the idea that peace is possible in the Western Hemisphere. Some years ago a program of arbitration would have had a stormy session at any congress. Today the opposite situation exists, for the American republics are ready to come to terms and are ready to believe that the United States is prepared to sit in at a conference as an equal and not as a coercer.

Removing Doubts

Here, then, rises a reason for President Roosevelt's contemplated trip to Buenos Aires, if a reason other than a desire to go there is required.

To Eliminate Conflict

For once there stands directly before the peoples of the United States and the Caribbean, Central and South American nations the opportunity to believe that American co-ordination is possible. An opportunity to admit the truthfulness of Secretary of State Hull's words: "We go on this mission with humble hearts and a resolute spirit, confident that further constructive action can and will be taken looking toward the elimination of the scourge of armed conflict in the Western Hemisphere."

They are the words of the man called an idealist. Never was there such a time when idealism of a practical nature was more needed.

G. H. C.

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People Organize United Front For Enforcing Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 — Peace-lovers of America have a "must" program before them today in the form of an "Emergency Peace Campaign" whose aim is to amend the Constituion in ways to protect the nation from the consequences of "the maddest armament race of all times" in which the United States holds the world record.

This program was outlined by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, at a mass meeting of 8000 in Madison Square Garden last night, when more than 70 labor unions, socialists and peace leaders joined to further a people's front against war.

The steps projected at the meeting will be forwarded under the Emergency Peace Campaign title and are designed to crystallize the anti-war sentiment now recognizedly so strong and yet so ironically contradicted in the nation's billion dollar war budget and its zero expenditure on preparation for peace.

Must Curb Munitions Racket

Describing armament races as "Christmas trees" for munitions manufacturers, Senator Nye said a legislative program was imperative "to curb these private racketeers, even to the extent, if need be, of putting some of them out of business and the Government into the business of providing in some lines its own national defense requirements."

Beginning with the necessity for a rigid interpretation of the country's neutrality policy, the Senator said that the prohibition against all opportunity for commercial profit from war must be mandatory and not discretionary as now. It must forbid, he said, the sale of munitions by Americans to any nation engaged in war. Transportation of American goods to warring nations in United States bottoms save at the shipper's risk; loans or credits by Americans to warring nations; protection to Americans who travel on the vessels of warring nations in war zones, and a war profit bill, fixing excessive income tax rates that would make unusual profits during war impossible.

Proposes Two Amendments

In addition, the Senator proposed two constitutional amendments: One to "end the double standard system prevailing in time of war when we find a life drafted as if it were nothing, while the dollars and property needed to win the war are left on a sacred basis not to be touched without 'due process of law,' and the other to make the question of American participation in a foreign war subject to popular referendum.

"Every one of the legislative suggestions here offered will find their way into the legislative hopper with the convening of Congress," Senator Nye continued. "Every one of them can be won if the people of our country want them bad enough to make their wants clearly heard by their representatives in Congress."

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, another speaker, declared the price of peace was a new social order—"a genuine family of nations—with the workers in control of resources and machinery of production," and he urged labor to organize against military mobilization."

National Dairymen Elect, Seek Tariff Protection

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12 (AP)—The National Co-operative Milk Producers Association yesterday re-elected N. P. Hull of Lansing, Mich., president, and adopted resolutions demanding tariff protection against foreign dairy products, fats and oils. Other officers elected included: W. P. Davis, Boston, second vice-president; George W. Slocum, Mitton, Penna., treasurer, and Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., secretary.

Executive committeemen, all re-elected, included Harry Hartke, Cincinnati; Fred Sexauer, New York, and R. C. Mitchell, Southbury, Conn. B. A. Thomas, Louisville, and M. R. Mocmaw, Canton, Ohio, were elected to the board of directors.

Teachers Cleared Of 'Red' Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—Exoneration of Philadelphia public school officials and teachers from charges made during the past year that they have countenanced subversive instruction, was contained in a report presented to the Board of Education by a special investigating committee. The chairman of the committee, Morris B. Leeds, Germantown manufacturer, stated:

"We have no specific accusations, although your committee asked those who made allegations to make their charges in detail and in writing and submit them. To that request we received no reply whatsoever."

The committee reported that a large number of parents and organizations interested in education had written to it expressing conviction that there has been no subversive teaching in the schools.

A resolution adopted by more than 100 teachers in the South Philadelphia High School for Girls was laid before the Board of Education at the same meeting, asking the dismissal of a teacher for her alleged part in causing a "red scare." A communication from the alumnae committee of the same school was also read, seeking immediate removal of the teacher from the Philadelphia school system "as a disturbing and undesirable element."

Rumbling of War Heard Amid Pleas For World Peace

By the Associated Press

Rumblings of rearmament mingled with pleas for continued peace yesterday as the nations of the world paid homage to those killed in the World War on the eighteenth anniversary of the armistice.

Heavy guns, tanks and armored cars rolled along the Champs D'Elysees in Paris while France's foreign minister, Yvon Delbos, proclaimed a policy of armed strength "because the weak are no longer respected."

Asserting that France intends to be strong, M. Delbos said this policy was her "only choice" in the world where a state of "permanent mobilization" exists.

President at Arlington

In Washington, D. C., President Roosevelt, Gen. John J. Pershing and other dignitaries stood with bowed heads at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetary to hear talks of peace.

Harry W. Woodring, Secretary of War, called upon the American people to unite in an effort to preserve peace "at home as well as abroad."

"The world looks toward peace," he said. "In this advance, we must show the way."

Harry W. Colmery, national commander of the American Legion, said "it is our obvious duty to keep the United States at peace, without sacrificing our national honor, and to adopt the policies and do the things which not only will keep us out of war but also will minimize the situation where our national honor might be violated."

Pershing Places Wreath

After the talks, General Pershing laid the presidential wreath at the base of the tomb.

Similar ceremonies were held in many other nations. King Edward of England stood at the Cenotaph, London's war memorial, to pay tribute to the Empire's heros for the first time as sovereign. He laid a wreath at the base of the monument while two of his brothers, the Dukes of York and Kent, watched.

In Brussels, King Leopold placed a wreath and the Croix de Feu emblem on the Tomb of Belgium's Unknown Soldier while a muted trumpet sounded and guns boomed in salute.

Germany Ignors Day

Germany, seeking to erase the armistice from public memory, passed the day in studied silence.

In Vienna, the foreign ministers of Italy, Austria and Hungary opened the first of a two-day series of conferences at which one question to be discussed was restoration of Hungary's war-carved domain.

Women Win at Horse Show; British Riders Top Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Women were outstanding winners of trophies and blue ribbons at the Fifty-Third National Horse Show, which closed here last night, Miss Frances M. Dodge of Detroit heading this list with 10 blues.

One of these carried the championship for three-gaited saddle horses over 14.2 hands and not over 15.2 hands, and another the blue ribbon for three-gaited saddle horses over 15.2 hands. In these two classes Miss Dodge won with her brilliant bay mare, Society Barrymore, and her chestnut mare, Etta Kett, respectively.

Reserve in the class for threee-gaited saddle horses over 15.2 hands went to Miss Elsie B. Holdsworth's chestnut gelding, Mounted Romance; third, to Delaine Farm's bay gelding, Gay Highway; fourth, to Mrs. John W. White Jr's. chestnut gelding, Short Hills; and fifth, to Theodore Seltzer's chestnut gelding, Dixiana Moon.

Brilliant Classes

In the class for three-gaited saddle horses over 15.2 hands, Mrs. Richard J. Goodman's chestnut gelding, Happy Pea Vine, was placed in reserve, while third went to Terre Haute Farm's chestnut gelding, Golden Arrow; fourth, to Terre Haute Farm's chestnut mare, Winning Way; fifth, to Kilkare's Farms chestnut gelding, Kilkare Chief, and sixth, to Mr. and Mrs. Reed A. Albee's chestnut mare, Wild Honey.

These two classes showed the most brilliant saddle horses exhibited at the show.

Military Teams

Along with the championship class for three-gaited horses, the feature of the closing exhibition was the contest for the International Military Perpetual Challenge trophy. This afforded one of the most brilliant performances of jumping and horsemanship seen in Madison Square Garden in many years. Seven army teams were represented—the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, Sweden, the Irish Free State and Chile.

It was one of the most hard-fought struggles in the history of timber topping at a horse show in the United States, and when it was won by the British team, more than 10,000 persons in the Garden were on their feet shouting an ovation.

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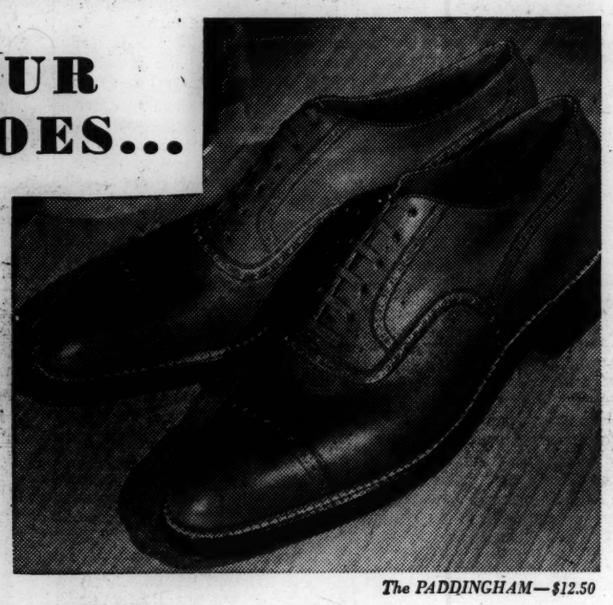

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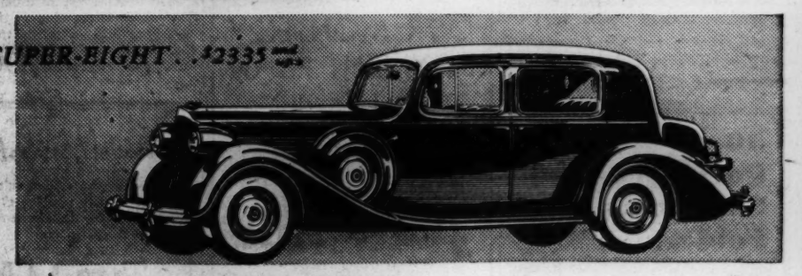

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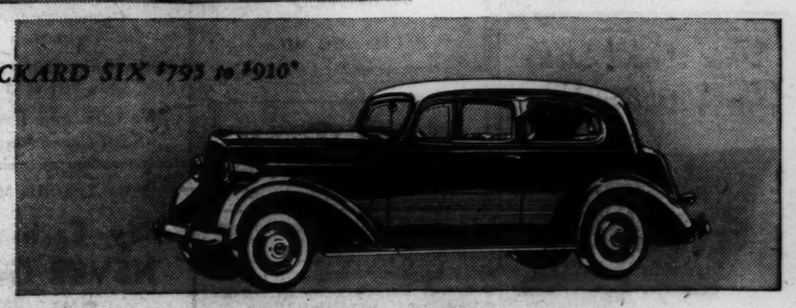

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

*Prices quoted are list at factory. Packard 120 and Packard Six prices do not include standard accessory group.

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* ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE *

Italy Faces Internal Problems; Trade Expansion Being Pushed; Ethiopia Still Question Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The whole energies of the Italian people are engaged in carrying out governmental policies for strengthening the country's internal economic structure and laying the foundations for the development of the new Empire.

The four main problems on which Italy is working are:

1. Reorganization of foreign trade relations on the basis of balanced exchanges which will allow of the growth of both exports and imports without accumulating trade debts (the Vienna conference of Rome Protocol Powers being in line with this effort);

2. Development of her own natural resources along lines which will secure that degree of economic self-sufficiency without which political independence is held to have no reality;

3. Building up of a social structure through which the producing masses of her people can progressively improve their material and moral status;

4. Completion of the occupation, pacification and exploration of Ethiopia.

Trade With Sanctionists

On the first of these problems Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano made an interesting report at a recent meeting of the Fascist Cabinet. As regards trade with the former sanctionist countries the Italian Government laid down that the quota and clearing arrangements in force prior to Nov. 18, 1936, lapsed as the result of unilateral action on their part.

New agreements were to be discussed on the following lines: in those cases in which Italy has no trade debt arrears future imports must be offset by exports on the basis of quotas of agreed value; in those cases in which Italy was a debtor the trade balance must leave a margin in her favor with which arrears may gradually be settled.

Under prevailing conditions it has been thought best to enter into tentative agreements drawn up for brief periods to be replaced, as soon as the experience makes this possible, either by definite arrangements of long duration or by short-dated agreements renewable by tacit consent.

Agreements Concluded

Agreements on these lines have already been made with France, Greece, Turkey, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Poland, Yugoslavia, Finland, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Estonia. Negotiations are proceeding with other countries, such as Great Britain, Holland and Belgium. Trade with the United States and Japan continues to be regulated by the former treaties. With Spain negotiations have been impossible for the present. With the Soviet relations have been broken off, as the Soviet Government was unwilling to modify the pre-sanction situation in which the trade balance between the two countries was heavily in Russia's favor.

It is confidently expected that before the end of 1936 satisfactory arrangements will have been made as a result of which Italy's foreign trade will be placed on a self-supporting basis, due account being taken in drawing the balance with the several countries, not only of visible but also of invisible items.

Internal Developments

As regards the second problem of developing internal economic resources the last few weeks have registered three important achievements. The Government has decided to assign, over a period of six financial years, a further sum of 1,200,000,000 lire for completing on the lines laid down in 1933 the electrification of 4365 kilometers of the State railways. When the program already largely carried out is completed, 41 per cent of the mileage and 60 per cent of the traffic carried by the State railways will be run by Italian "white coal."

The demand for coal is thus being reduced, and at the same time the Italian mines of Arsa and Bacu Abis are being worked to capacity and supply a considerable percentage of the fuel requirements of Italian factories.

Last September the vice-president of the Sugar and Beet Corporation informed the Duce that the erection of the new distilleries and the enlargement of existing ones authorized last January has been completed in seven months, at a cost of 100,000,000 lire. All the new plants are now working and the output of industrial alcohol, with which imported petrol is diluted at the ratio of 1 to 3, has been raised to 5000 anhydrous hectolitres per day.

Make Sugar Beets

In connection with the development of the distilleries it should be noted that the area under sugar beets, which supply the major part of the new material used, has been raised this year to 300,000 acres. Thus substantial progress has been made toward the achievement of the plan for raising the output of industrial alcohol used as a carburant to one million anhydrous hectolitres per annum by 1940.

During September important steps were also taken at an intersyndical meeting of representatives of the textile manufacturers, workers and traders for increasing the output of fabrics made from union yarns spun from Italian natural and artificial fibers, which are increasingly replacing those imported from abroad.

The third problem, described by Premier Mussolini as that of reducing the distance between the relative economic position of employers and workers by going towards the people and securing greater social justice for all, is said to be gradually being solved through the activities of the syndical associations and corporations. The workers have been placed on a footing of juridical equality with their employers not only for purposes of collective bargaining, but also in devising policies for promoting the prosperity of the industries in which they are employed and in which their position is increasingly becoming that of working partners.

The effective advantages this system secures have been strikingly exemplified by the rise in wages achieved as a result of good will relations on both sides and now extended to practically all branches of activity, including that of the farm laborer.

Interest Is Mutual

Both employers and workers realize that they are responsible for and have a vital interest in the progress and prosperity not only of their own special business or job but of the whole industry in which they are engaged and of the country to which they belong. This sense of responsibility and of personal concern for the general welfare is fostered by the Fascist corporations.

A revision of the standpoint from which costs and profits are considered is also a result of the guild system which tends to create a balanced national economy based on a whole series of social and industrial relations entailing the adoption of new standards in the estimation of costs and the appraisal of profits. With the individual—prime factor in production—as the starting point, it rises by a series of intermediate stages to the consideration of costs and profits as affecting a whole branch of production and then as affecting the sum total of all economic activities.

Job of Harmonizing

Thus the notion of profit is, in the last resort, transferred from the special interests of the individual to the general interest of the country. What matters is not the profit and loss account of a business but the profit and loss account of the nation, and the task before the corporations is that of co-ordinating and harmonizing the particular with the general.

The last problem—the development of Ethiopia—is perhaps the one which is absorbing most attention. The joyous celebrations at Addis Ababa and in all the occupied territories of the traditional festivals which mark the close of the great rains indicate good will on both sides. The occupation of the remaining districts and the effective sovereignty of Italy over the whole territory is now a matter of months.

Meantime Italian engineers and over 30,000 Italian workers are preparing to build the great highways, a first step toward opening up the natural resources of the country. Recently Premier Mussolini saluted a new Italian "army of occupation" numbering 150,000 and armed with shovels and rifles, ready to sail for Ethiopia as colonizers.

High Court Closes Gate On Hoeppel Conviction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes yesterday denied a motion by counsel for Representative John H. Hoeppel of California and his son Charles for an extension of time to file a petition for rehearing of their conviction on a charge of conspiracy to sell a West Point appointment.

The high court recently refused to review the decision of the Court of Appeals here which affirmed the Hoeppels' conviction and sentence of four months to a year in prison.

Board Broadens Ship Strike Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations will be resumed today. I think there is a chance to settle this strike quickly."

The official spent most of yesterday conferring with representatives of the 37,000 striking union workers, whose walkout Oct. 29 has left an estimated 178 ships strike-bound in West Coast ports and Hawaii, and led to sympathy action in Atlantic and Gulf harbors.

Efforts to effect release by unions of perishable cargoes aboard strike-bound vessels snagged last night. The unions' joint policy committee, criticizing a Los Angeles federal judge for ordering one such cargo removed, resolved that no consideration be given removal of perishable cargo until "shippers withdraw the court order."

Judge Ordered Removal

In Los Angeles, Federal Marshal Robert Clark previously had reported inability "without coercion" to remove a $10,000 banana consignment from the liner California as directed by Federal Judge McCormick, who granted the order on petition of the consignees.

Five hundred members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers of America voted last night on striking for higher wages and union recognition in San Pedro, Calif. The men are employed by the Bethlehem and Los Angeles shipyards where some vessels, idle because of the maritime strike, are drydocked for overhauling and repairs.

A similar strike is under way at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here. Union officials said 5000 men are out. Employers said 1500.

Ships' Officers Joining N. Y. Maritime Strike, Pilots' Union Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—First evidence of support by ships' officers for the strike of insurgent union seamen on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts was indicated at strike headquarters here today in the announcement that two locals of the Master Mates' and Pilots' Union had joined the walk-out which has materially diminished the flow of commerce through New York harbor since it was called nearly two weeks ago.

Leaders of the insurgent group, fighting against the poposition of regular officers of the International Seamen's Union, attributed unusual significance to the support of ships' officers, without whose assistance it would be impossible for vessels to clear the harbor.

Federal Aid Charged

During the lull that marked the observance of the armistice yesterday both sides marked time, but the insurgents disclosed a statement by H. S. Haddock, president of the American Radio Telegraphers' Association that the United States Department of Commerce was offering assistance to ship owners by permitting them to break rules and regulations "to sail their ships with incompetent crews." The telegraphers' association includes ship radiomen among its membership.

Eight thousand men were out on strike in New York harbor today, and their efforts had resulted in the tie-up of 76 vessels, according to Joseph Curran, chairman of the Seamen's Defense committee and leader of the insurgent movement. Ship operators, however, said that only 10 vessels had been definitely held up by the strike.

Prospects for a truce that would adjust differences between the Curran faction of the International Seamen's Union and the regular officers of that union, appeared no brighter to harbor men. The union's normal leadership, which has retained officers and salaries without complete control of the membership, appeared adamant in dealing with the situation on the basis of striving to fulfill their contract with ship lines.

Owners Stand Firm

Equally firm were the operators, who announced through R. J. Baker, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, that they would deal solely with the International Seamen's Union, which has been recruiting crews to man ships left idle by strikers.

"We will not recognize a deal with any anti-union group," Mr. Baker declared.

As a result of assistance by the union in keeping vessels in operation, 22 ships, including all classification of passenger vessels, tankers, and freighters, were said to have cleared the port here yesterday. They included vessels belonging to the American Export Line, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Clyde-Mallory Line and Morgan (Southern Pacific) Line. Vessels scheduled to leave today included the steamship Borinquen, of the Porto Rican Line; Haiti, of the Colombian Line, and Veragua, of the United Fruit Line.

Pacific Coast Unions Facing Loyalty Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12—The maritime strike, which has tied up nearly 300 ships on three United States coasts, no longer can be settled by agreements reached on the Pacific Coast, it was admitted by union men here today.

Labor leaders pointed out that if an agreement is reached by which Pacific strikers agree to return to work, while men who went out in a sympathy strike on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are unable to get "satisfactory" agreements, Pacific coast unions might have to "play ball" to present a united front for the unions that originally supported them.

What is happening in New York and other Atlantic ports today is seen here to be the counterpart of what occurred on the Pacific coast during the 1934 strike.

It is, according to union advices, a move on the part of the more "liberal" and "progressive" Atlantic coast waterfront leaders to overthrow the conservative leadership that has, until present, held sway. That battle was fought in San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports two years ago.

The major problem on both coasts now is: What leaders and what agencies are going to bring peace?

More than 300,000 persons face loss of employment on this coast alone should the stribe continue much longer—lumber, grain, heavy industries and many small industries all depend on coastwise and oceanic should the strike continue much business.

Thus there are two possibilities for nationwide settlement on a "long range scale":

1. Presidential intervention to demand resumption of activity until proper adjustments in agreements can be made.

2. Establishment of a Maritime Mediation Board similar to the board that handles railroad disputes between employer and employee.

How a Village Saved Judaism

At Modin, the Family of the Maccabees Led a Successful Revolt Against Antiochus of Syria, Who Sought to Hellenize the Jews—Mattathias and Five Stalwart Sons Brought Israel Again to Independence

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirty-seventh of 51 Articles

MODIN, Palestine—Did you ever hear of Modin, also spelled Modein? It was a little village, much like Nazareth or Bethlehem. And in history it is very closely connected with them. Modin saved Judaism; and Judaism prepared the way for Christianity.

The great figure in Modin was Judas Maccabaeus, one of the mightiest among all of humanity's heroes. The luster of his deeds cannot be dimmed by the sad mistake of the other Judas.

At the time of Judas Maccabaeus the Modinite, many of the Jews were becoming modern—were Hellenizing themselves. And as the Jews changed their names, they changed their religion, too. It was Judas who put a stop to that. And his chief helpers were a group of heroic fanatics called Pharisees.

You cannot find Modin now. It has completely disappeared beneath gardens, grass, and lilies of the valley. But I wandered over the place where it once stood, on the lower slopes of the middle hills between Jerusalem and the sea.

A Syrian Hellenizer

On the plain beneath it are broad stretches of orange groves, while both slopes of the Ajalon Valley, on one of which Modin stood, are covered with wheat and barley fields. Above the hills on one side towers Judea's bare plateau; beyond the orchards on the other, rolls the sea. Modin looked over a verdant, fruitful and beautiful countryside, like the valley in which Nazareth nestles.

A century and a half after Alexander, his triumphant and expanding Hellenism was sweeping over the village of Modin.

Oddly enough, it was a Syrian king, Antiochus IV, after Syria had thrown off Greek political control, who was seeking to Hellenize the Jews of the orthodox party. Antiochus allied himself with the Hellenizing party among the Jews themselves. To the peasants at Modin, digging in the cucumber patches, plowing their sloping fields, and building walls about their little yards, came iron-mailed officers and said, "You must speak Greek; you must renounce your old religion."

And those officers were terribly in earnest. Advancing Hellenism had two kinds of missionaries, not always Greeks. The Greek culture conquered Greece's conquerors. One group of missionaries were teachers, merchants, and colonists; and there were soldiers. In most places the first seemed sufficient; but when they failed, the soldiers operated, as in Modin. And what could those peasants do? The leader of Modin was a noble priest, Mattathias, who for 50 full years had served his God with remarkable devotion. Could he now find strength to refuse to offer the required sacrifice to Zeus?

Well, he did. Little Modin did defy the world and thus set the channel through which history was to flow.

Mattathias

Mattathias had long been in conflict with the Hellenizers. He had fled from Jerusalem, where he once lived. He came here as a refugee to escape execution; but personal safety was of no import to him. Little did he care for his own security as he saw the pagan Greek religion sweep over Judea and set up altars to Zeus in Jewish places of worship.

Already Jerusalem was in the hands of the Hellenizers. The center of social life in the Jewish capital was a Greek sport-field. As Antiochus brought his campaign to the point of religious persecution, every copy of the Scriptures that could be found was destroyed. The Jewish religion was to be extirpated. Such was the plan of the king himself, of Antiochus Epiphanes. He was moved by the grand ideal of making the world and humanity one. He wanted one philosophy, one culture, one religion.

The most stubborn and persistent opponents of this plan were a sect of the Jews. They were forerunners of the Pharisees and clung fanatically to the Hebrew Law, and to old Hebrew teachings and traditions. They resisted Hellenization with all their hearts and were resolved to defend the religion of Jehovah at any cost, against any enemy.

Defying a King

The priest Mattathias shared their conviction. When the king's messengers ordered him to offer sacrifice to Zeus, he said, "No." Little Modin, a village of flat-roofed huts upon a hillside, was in revolt. It had defied a king.

The priest and his five stalwart sons took to the hills, followed by the villagers, as is the way of rebels. Trumpets echoed down the valleys. The standard of spiritual liberation flew from the heights, and streams of volunteers poured unto it. The devoted of Israel had eagerly awaited that signal, and rushed forward to give their all.

They were at the end of a long, long history, and heard the ages calling them. To receive and preserve the revelation of their faith, the fathers had gone into exile, wandered in the wilderness, suffered untold hardships, and endured terrible defeats. Moses had given the Law, inspired poets, and sung songs of God. The Prophets had revealed visions of truth. By unremitting searching, the inspired leaders of this people had found the way of righteousness. They had risen above empires, principalities, and powers, to the God of all creation, whose power and might was expressed for them in the Law and the Prophets. To them alone among the sons of men had this revelation been vouchsafed in the fullness of its promise. And now the precious torch was in the keeping of a few rebels in the mountains.

Think today of what the Old Testament means to the world. If you have been moved by its moral power, uplifted by its bright visions, comforted by the divine love springing from its pages; if it has given you peace in a world of confusion, brought you into the family of a heavenly Father, and helped you triumph over trivial things; recall that during those days and many succeeding years, the Hebrew Scriptures and the faith they reveal were defended by those men in the mountains.

Maccabees Won

As you look over the world of that time from Gibraltar to India, as you search in the great cities and teeming market places, in army camps or governors' palaces, you will find no place where the flame of spiritual truth shone more clearly than in the hills about Modin. Greek gods had succeeded Babylon's, but were basically no different. These Jewish rebels were keeping open the way to eternal truth.

Mattathias's third son, Judas, soon took up the banner which his father had dared to raise. Judas showed himself a gifted soldier and noble leader. His comrades, notably the Pharisees, followed him with a valor equal to his own. Many of them, as he, paid for their devotion with their human lives, but Judaism was preserved.

Syria, like Greece, gave way to Rome, and even Rome for a time recognized Jewish independence. A little remnant of a remnant saved the light that later burst into full flame with the ministry of Christ Jesus.

A number of decades later, Jerusalem was swept away, and the last Jews were scattered to the ends of the earth; but those decades were enough to prepare the way for Jesus. It was the little village of Modin which did that for us.

Italian Empire Gets Recognition at Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

manuel III, Hungarian recognition of the Roman Empire in Ethiopia."

(Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian Regent, is scheduled to go to Rome Nov. 20.)

Officials said that Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Austrian Minister to Rome, will present the credentials addressed to "the King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia."

Vienna Cool Toward Ciano

The glittering banquet in Schönbrunn Palace closed a full day for the conferees, who included Dr. Guido Schmidt, Foreign Minister of Austria, in addition to Count Ciano and Mr. von Kanya.

During five hours of formal and informal talks, they went over the international situation, leaving internal questions largely for the second and closing day of the conferences Thursday.

In some Austrian circles it was said that Count Ciano received a cool reception from the populace on his arrival, in contrast to the ovations given other foreign visitors of comparable station.

The coolness was attributed to Austria's old enmity to Italy because Italy sided with the Allies in the World War against Austria and Hungary.

It was reported that the Minoriten Church was heavily guarded by police when the conferees attended service there, because of fears of an anti-Italian demonstration.

Trade Secretaries Elect

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12 (AP)—The National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries elected Roland B. Woodward, executive vice-president of the Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, as president at the closing session of the convention here yesterday.

Robert W Nelson, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce official, advanced from secretary-treasurer to vice-president, and M. D. Liming, Boston, became secretary-treasurer.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Italy, Austria and Hungary—discussing many issues. Italy undoubtedly wants what economic advantages may derive from close collaboration with Austria and Hungary. Austria and Hungary, in addition to economic gains, probably anticipate some support for their revisionist aims.

Blocs—Britain Bars Isolation of Russia

The pendulum of European politics swings back toward the European alignment that almost took shape at Stresa last year.

The British Foreign Office, after conversations with Polish Foreign Minister Beck issues this momentous communiqué:

Nothing would be more fatal to the hopes of European appeasement than the division apparent or real of Europe into opposing blocs.

That communiqué ripped through the hopes of Germany for an anti-Communist bloc and for a western Locarno that would virtually isolate Russia. Britain has done some stout diplomatic work these last weeks and as a result here is what Germany confronts:

1. Britain's firm refusal on its own part to join any western bloc aimed directly or indirectly at Russia.

2. Poland's similar refusal, a serious blow since Poland's presence in a German bloc might provide Germany with the soil upon which to strike at Russia, if such should ever be its intent.

3. A possible British rapprochement with Italy, which makes it uncertain whether even Italy can be depended upon to support all German designs.

These factors hardly promise the German ideal of a four-power bloc—Britain, Italy, France and Germany, with Russia conspicuously left out. Indeed, these developments suggest that Germany may not have made such excessive gains since last year, when the Stresa Conference foreshadowed a British-Italian-French-Russian bloc, which Germany could join or be isolated. That Germany has driven a wedge into this Stresa front is not refuted, but it has not substituted its own bloc by any means.

Spain—Stubborn Struggle for Capital

Nature thundered an accompaniment to the Madrid conflict as it pierced the sky above the capital with lightning and opened clouds of rain on the city.

The Government defenders, who seem to recoil only to spring into more effective combat, record three, possibly four, successes. They drive the insurgents back at both the Toledo and Segovia bridges, keeping the rebels on the other side of the Manzanares river, except for one little battalion that gained a precarious foothold on the Madrid side. The loyalists also flank the rebels and capture Villaverde, four miles south of the capital.

The principal threat of the rebels materializes from the Northwest. The insurgents from this direction strike through University City, and advance through Casa Del Campo, a former game preserve, only to be met by heavy artillery fire from the defenders.

Arms—Roster of Militarism Mounts

The measure of the world's disarmament induced by the "war to end war" is written large in the following figures announced by the League of Nations.

Before the war in 1913 the world had 5,900,000 under arms, excluding navies and quasi-military groups. Today it has 7,600,000 men in arms, an increase of 1,700,000.

Not listed are such semi-military organizations as Italy's Black Shirts or Germany's labor legions, representing millions of men who know the arms manual.

Nobel—Prize Awarded to Dramatist O'Neill

Eugene O'Neill, American playwright, is awarded the 1936 Nobel Prize for letters, the award amounting to approximately $40,000 this year. Mr. O'Neill, long the storm center of American dramatic controversy, receives word of the award in Seattle, where the Associated Press finds him working on a new cycle of American plays. He refrains from comment, lest the award prove a rumor. The Nobel Prize is the latest victory of his tempestuous, and restless pen, which has scratched through innumerable scenes to win three Pulitzer Prizes. The O'Neill sequence of violence, pathology and defeat took a sudden turn toward the constructive in his latest plays "Ah, Wilderness!" and "Days Without End."

Philadelphia Recalls Marine Corps Origin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—Philadelphia was especially interested in the quiet celebration on Nov. 10 of the 161st birthday of the United States Marine Corps, for it was in this city that Capt. Samuel Nicholas, a native Philadelphian, recruited the first sea soldiers authorized by the Continental Congress.

Those first recruits met in the old Tun Tavern at Water street, near Chestnut, to pledge themselves to their commander before marching through the old city in red and green uniforms which were much admired by bystanders.

No special celebration took place in Philadelphia on the 161st anniversary of that occasion. As was the case on parade grounds and decks all along American shores, a small detachment of Marines snapped to attention in their olive drab uniforms, as a brief message from Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, retired, former commander, was read. The message reminded the 16,000 present members of the corps of its past traditions.

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2. Morning, Moaning, Meaning, Leaning, Learing, Searing, Sparing, Smaring, Smearing, Omering, Omening, Ovening, Evening. (Tricky words!)
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Cora M. Austin Elizabeth Farley
—THE—
Elizabeth Shoppe
Scalp Specialist
Shampooing, Facials, Finger, Water Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring.
Frigiddine, Croquignole and Eugene Permanent Waving.
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334 South Salina Street

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Newest Fashions
All at
"More for Your Money Price"

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Salina, Jefferson and Warren Sts., Syracuse, N. Y.

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Freshen Your Floors with
RUGS FROM
HOWE & ROGERS
Rochester's Outstanding Rug Store Since 1857
89 CLINTON AVE. SO.

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. . . regularly $6
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and Accessories at moderate prices
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are the center of attraction and early buying is prevalent
Chappell's Christmastime stocks are arriving daily. Gifts from every corner of the earth. Gifts for everyone and for every use.
Shop with crowd at The Christmas Store
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205 S. Salina Street

Increased Travel to Florida Speeding Up Railroad Service

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

With Boreas' frosty breath sending temeratures scurrying down to freezing points in northern climes, there comes in volumes to my desk alluring publicity from Florida's host of winter resorts. Yes, there comes Miami, Miami Beach, St. Petersburg, the Everglades, Palm Beach, Daytona, and scores of others.

Each glossy page tells in bold letters of warm days, balmy ocean breezes, bathing under a mellow sun, long, pleasant hours on velvetly-green golf courses, sailing before stiff breezes, and numerous other attractive outdoor recreations that await the invasion of the northern tourist or vacationist.

Transportation companies, sensing the northerners' desire to be away from frigid days, have announced a 15 to 30-day advance in winter schedules over last year to handle Florida's unusually early invasion of tourists. During the season of 1935-36 approximately 2,000,000 visitors escaped the rigors of winter under Florida's sunshine. They left some $245,000,000 in Florida's coffers.

This year, natives look for even a greater tourist business. A glance at the nation's pocketbook in general shows it bulging more than it has since 1929, and because of this, native observers predict an additional 500,000 will enter Florida between November and May.

* * *

Travel companies are speeding up their service, offering reduced fares for winter tourist tickets with liberal time limits, and will transport automobiles in connection with passenger tickets at a low cost.

It is merely a matter of taste as to the travel mode one should use for conveyance to Florida. If the tourist prefers the spaciousness of a ship, several steamship companies can comply with comfortable accommodations; if the tourist likes the coziness of a train, there are any number that offer excellent service; if the tourist desires to make an exceptionally fast trip, then the Eastern Airlines from New York will do the trick; and then, too, numerous bus lines operate rapid service between Florida and northern points.

For myself, and with all due respect to the many means of travel, I must admit the railroads fascinate me the most of all—perhaps it is because of the romantic names given to the trains.

* * *

Scanning the list of the Florida "specials" one finds such tantalizing titles as the "Miamian' and the "Gulf Coast Limited" of the Atlantic Coast Line; the "Floridian" and the "Seminole" of the Illinois Central; the "Florida Arrow" of the Pennsylvania; the "Royal Palm" of the New York Central-Southern; the "Orange Blossom Special" of the Seaboard Airline Railway; and the "Havana Special" of the Florida East Coast Railway; to mention a few.

Instantly mental pictures of locomotives roaring across the countryside flash through my mind. I see long lines of coaches streaking along at a mile-a-minute clip; jovial crowds on observation platforms; and social gatherings in club cars.

To me these trains, or at least their colorful names, tell more about Florida than all the publicity that lies on my desk. For instance, the "Orange Blossom Special" tells of endless rows of orange trees bedecked with their delicate petals; it tells of warm trade winds filled with the sweet fragrance of orange blossoms; and the ripening of the golden fruit to come.

Then take the "Royal Palm." It brings a mental mirage of stately palms, swaying majestically in tropical breezes; stretching long green fingers in graceful arcs over white beaches; and casting weird shadows in the Florida moonlight. And so down the line.

* * *

Crack Florida East Coast & Seaboard Airline trains, which last year began their major operations in January, will start their southbound trips on Dec. 10 this season. Greatly improved provisions for the preholiday travel to Miami and the entire east coast will be made by the inauguration of practically all through trains from Boston to Miami at the early date.

With the highly important advantage of a continuous double track between Boston and Miami, the Florida East Coast Railway, Atlantic Coast Line Railway and their connections will establish the only one-night-out service from New England to Miami, and the fastest one-night-out service available from New York, Washington and the general eastern territory.

Beginning Dec. 10, the popular "Miamian" will make its first trip of the season on a fast 28-hour, one-night-out schedule from New York to Miami. Leaving Pennsylvania Station at 9:40 a. m., passengers will reach Miami the next afternoon at 1:40. North bound, this speed king of the rails will leave Miami at 11:30 a. m., arriving in New York at 3:20 the next afternoon and Boston the same evening. The daylight journey over this renowned section gives southbound passengers their first glimpse of Florida by the warm rising sun casting soft shadows over palms on the skirting lagoons of the Saint Johns, Matanxas and Indian rivers, so well known for their tropical beauty.

Converging at Jacksonville from Chicago and the Middle West cars will come from practically all western trains, offering a wide selection of schedules from all northern routes to Florida travelers. From Chicago will begin the advance of the famous trains, the "Floridian" and the "Seminole," "The Florida Arrow," "The Royal Palm," "The Dixie Flyer" of the C. & E. I. L. & N. N. C. and St. L., and the one-night-out train, the "Dixieland."

The "Southland" of the Pennsylvania and the "Royal Palm" and the "Ponce de Leon" of Southern Railroad will have through cars from Cleveland and Detroit, and the "Flamingo" of the Louisville & Nashville, with a through car from Cincinnati.

* * *

From Kansas City, the "Kansas City Florida Special" will have a car from that western city where so many railroads afford connection. In this intricate system of transportation, in which practically every rail line east of the Mississippi participates, comes through cars from Louisville and Saint Louis, down across the South via the Central of Georgia and Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast directly into Florida.

The Seaboard Airline's crack train "The Sunbeam" will make the run from Chicago to Miami in one night out. Connections will be made from Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City. The "Orange Blossom Special" will make the trip from New York to Miami and the Florida west coast in one night out.

The "Havana Special," famous train which accomplishes the saving of a business day en route from New York or Miami, will continue on practically the same schedule. A slight change in schedule will be made on the "Tamiami" with the establishing of the "Miamiam."

* * *

Early in January, from New York, the ultra-famous "Florida Special" of the Atlantic Coast Line, Pennsylvania and Florida East Coast, will begin the fiftieth consecutive seasonal operation as the aristocrat of the rails between New York and the Florida Riviera. Last season this train established a record in patronage, operating in two or more sections daily during the entire season, and on more than several occasions six complete trains were required on the same schedule to accommodate the many passengers. During the season this train alone brought 30,000 visitors to destinations on the Florida East coast. This season the "Florida Special" will continue to be what is said to be the only train in the world carrying a full-length recreation car, hostess and orchestra as regular features on each section, supplementing its observation car and de luxe Pullman equipment.

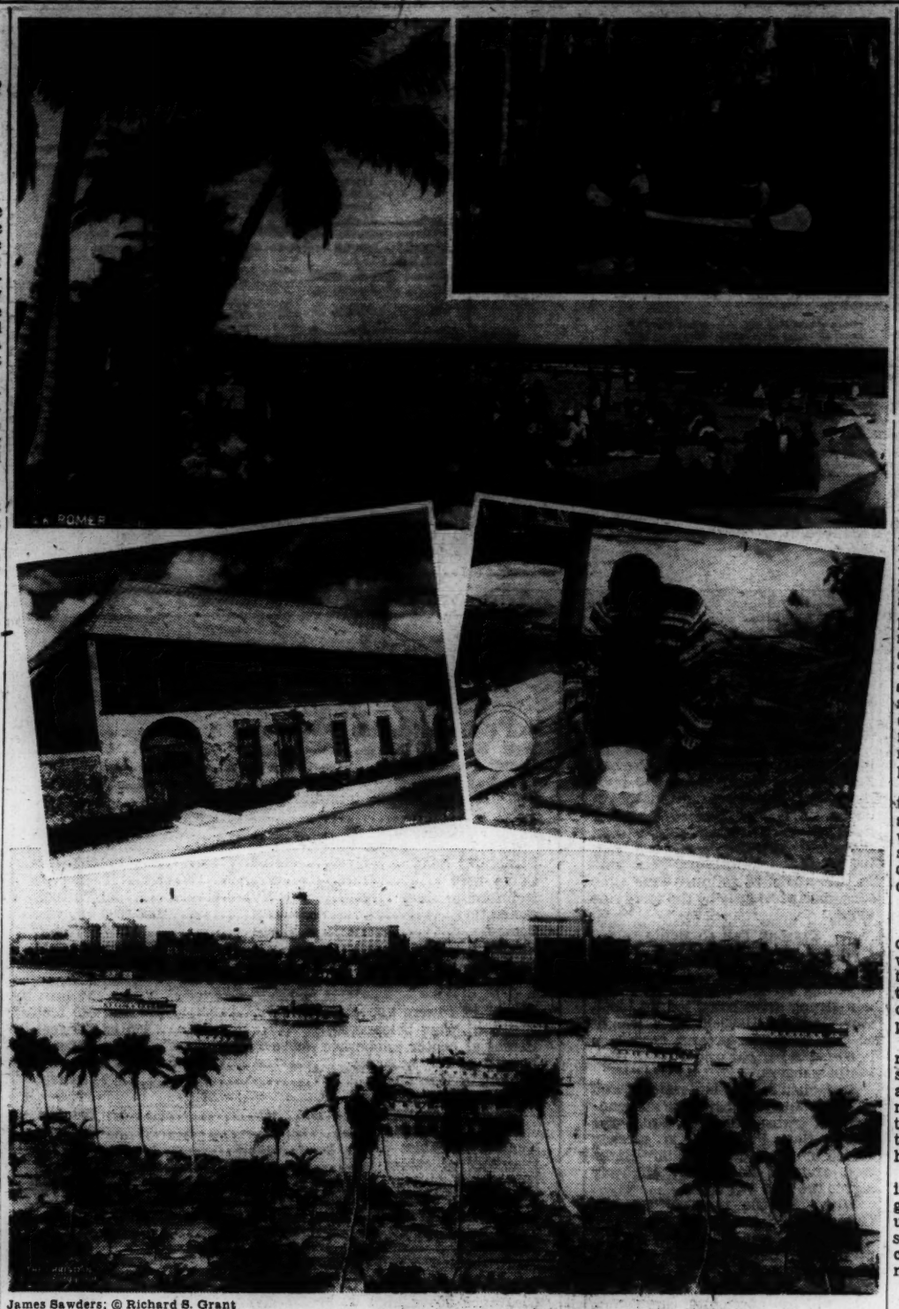
Round trip tickets from all points in the North to Florida are available daily, on either long or short term limit, permitting Florida-bound visitors to select from a scale of prices according to their length of expected stay. Should patrons purchase a short limit ticket and desire to extend their visit, this may be done by allowing the original purchase price as a credit against a longer limited ticket, and thus be given the same advantage as if it had been accomplished at the original station.

* * *

Train travelers may ship their automobiles by expedited freight under the ticketing plan, which has grown to be extremely popular. Two passengers, traveling on tickets which are honored in Pullman cars, may ship their automobile on the purchase of an additional ticket at the prescribed fare. There is no red tape to this arrangement, no crating, no waiting; patrons drive their car to the freight station and it is accepted immediately for shipment. Extra days may be enjoyed in Florida by those using this method of transportation, instead of driving all the way.

Cross-state Florida service, without additional cost, may be enjoyed by patrons of the Florida East Coast Railway and Atlantic Coast Line, in connection with Florida Motor Lines, in that all round trip unrestricted tickets, sold at Jacksonville and points north thereof, reading via F. E. C. to Miami and return, may be used direct to Miami, and the Florida Motor Lines to Tampa or St. Petersburg, thence the Atlantic Coast Line to Jacksonville and north, or vice versa.

For many weeks the shops of the Florida East Coast Railway have been busily engaged in preparing for the approaching season, by placing additional powerful locomotives and various equipment in condition to amply accommodate the heaviest traffic in years. Many inquiries are being received by local as well as northern offices, all indicating an increase in the influx of visitors this season. Already it has been necessary to operate extra cars on the present fast trains between Miami and the north.



James Sawders; © Richard S. Grant

Scenes in State of Famous Winter Resorts
Upper—Typical Mid-Winter Day on a Florida Beach, and (Inset) a Canoeing Scene Near Orlando
Center—Said to Be Oldest House in United States, Built at St. Augustine About 1565, and Seminole Indian Making War Drums
Lower—Sky Line of West Palm Beach and Its Winter Haven for Yachts

Tour-a-bouts

THE American Caribbean Line, which enjoys the distinction of being one of the few lines that have for two consecutive years had every sailing booked to capacity, has announced a series of six cruises for the 1936-37 winter season. Four of these cruises will be of 19-day duration and will visit eight little known ports in the islands of the West Indies. The remaining two will be of 25-day duration and will cover an equally interesting itinerary through the West Indies to South America. Every detail for the passengers' comfort and convenience has been arranged—interesting side trips, entertainment en route, swimming pool, and moonlight dances.

* * *

An opportunity to make a day's stopover in New Orleans en route to the Pacific coast is afforded by the inauguration of a new through service between Chicago and Los Angeles, using the Illinois Central and the Southern Pacific. The departure from Chicago is scheduled for 9 a. m., arriving at New Orleans by way of Memphis, the next morning. After a full day of sightseeing, the same car is boarded in the evening for Los Angeles, arriving there the third morning from New Orleans.

* * *

As a further break in the journey, passengers may detrain to traverse the Apache Trail, by spending the night in Globe, Ariz., and leaving by motor in the morning for the trip past the Cliff Dwellings, the Roosevelt Dam, luncheon at Apache Inn on the shores of Roosevelt Lake, boarding the sleeper the same evening at Phoenix for the overnight trip either to Los Angeles or San Diego. The latter route crosses into Old Mexico and passes through the Carriso Gorge.

* * *

Resort owners in Wisconsin look over their summer's business and report a 32 per cent average increase over that of 1935. In fact, more than half of the owners up in the woods and lake-speckled region have concluded that 1936 was the best year in their history.

Auto Show Heralds Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Prosperity for the United States during 1937 was heralded here today by the automotive industry with a commercial exhibit at the thirty-seventh national automobile show in Grand Central Palace, indicating the utmost confidence in record sales of transportation equipment during the coming year.

As the display of more than 200 models by a score of American and five British manufacturers was opened to the public at 2 p. m. it was apparent that to this important section of American business prosperity was not just around the corner; it was out in the street tooting a horn.

Year of Great Gains

To support their enthusiasm, manufacturers had behind them a year of business conditions so favorable that leading companies were able to increase the wages of employees, pay huge bonuses to salaried staffs and wage earners and declare extra dividends for stockholders. The gains extended also to lines supplying raw materials and accessories to the automotive industry, enabling dozens of separate businesses to expand their activities, multiplying employment in countless places.

Observing the practical and attractive aspects of the 1937 model automobile, economists associated with the motor industry predict that sales during the next year should exceed those of 1936 by at least 10 per cent.

More Business

This observation, representing the consensus of men closely identified with motor interests, was gauged by the mounting purchasing power of the American people and additional dollar values represented by improvements in the 1937 models.

With price levels for automobiles remaining much the same, they reasoned the buying public would take advantage of the substantial progress in the automotive arts during the year, receiving more for its automobile dollar than ever before in history.

If the public can resist purchasing the new automobile, it was argued, it will have to turn its back upon a host of improvements designed to make motoring safer, more comfortable and increasingly economical.

Practicability Is Stressed

Moreover, it will have to turn away from the generous use of eye-appeal adopted by manufacturers and forget the solid, practical features which make the 1937 model attractive, if not outstanding in any sensational way. Most observers of buying habits felt that the public would not want to hold back from such values.

A quick tour of Grand Central Palace just before the show opened today revealed rows of automobiles with such improvements as seats which adjust for the most comfortable leg and back positions and gasoline tanks which cannot be siphoned by fuel thieves.

No Water Down Your Neck

One attractive model was seen to have a drip molding along the upper edges of the door frame, and attendants explained that the innovation would keep an accumulation of water from falling on a person when he opened the door on a rainy day.

Interior lighting of closed models has been arranged to provide maximum convenience for reading of maps and directions. Instead of coming from the center of the ceiling, causing occupants to lean forward to obtain the best light, modern lamp positions are well back in the corners, bringing light beams conveniently over shoulders.

Rattles Are Routed

More noise has been taken out of bodies, automobive engineers explained as they demonstrated all-steel construction and improved ventilation systems; and rattleless frames have a counterpart in motors guaranteed to run smoothly with quiet gears and steady power, they said.

The shifting of seat cushions or floor-boards in order to service the battery has been obviated through a new battery position which permits attendants to check it under the hood in proximity to the oil and gasoline.

Along with other improvements, brakes have become surer, seats softer and the use of safety glass more general. Such comfort as arm rests and foot-rails have been built into the 1937 models upon a generous basis.

COOKIES from Grandma's Cookie Crock!
BY THE MAKERS OF
DRAKE'S CAKES

Fly the UNITED AIR LINES "MAIN LINE"
TO CALIFORNIA—NEW YORK
COAST-TO-COAST
Overnight, Breakfast-to-Midnight, Scenic Daylight Flights.
CHICAGO-NEW YORK
—Short route. 9 fast flights daily.
TICKETS, RESERVATIONS
—United Air Lines Ticket Offices; Hotels; Travel Bureaus; Telegraph Offices
UNITED AIR LINES
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A pleasant, quiet, refined hotel home, spacious rooms, good food —convenient location.
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$2.50 SINGLE $3.50 DOUBLE
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KNOTT MANAGEMENT

Pediforme "Swing"
Womenkind bloom! "Swing" twinkletoes do it. You've got rhythm—with that cute strap trick. In oxfords, too. Suede in all its spiffiness—brown, black—
$11

New York, 36 W. 36th St.; B'klyn, 322 Livingston St. and 838 Flatbush Ave.; Fordham 2532 Grand Concourse; New Rochelle 545 North Avenue, East Orange, 29 Washington Place

Now take afternoon TEA

Just one of the advantages you'll enjoy at Allerton. Here you will find living comfortable and congenial . . . with game rooms, gymnasium, restful lounges and good restaurants all under the same roof as your own charming living-bedroom.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN: Midston House, Madison Ave. at 38th St.; Allerton House, 143 East 39th St. FOR WOMEN: Allerton House, 57th St. at Lexington Ave. Rates start at $10 weekly, $2 daily.
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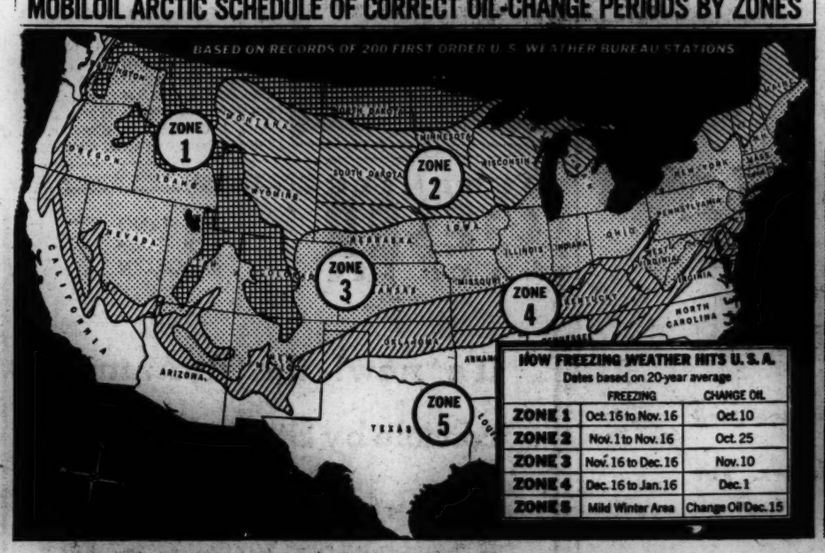
IT'S TIME TO CHANGE TO
MOBILOIL ARCTIC

MOBILOIL ARCTIC SCHEDULE OF CORRECT OIL-CHANGE PERIODS BY ZONES


HOW FREEZING WEATHER HITS U. S. A.
Dates based on 20-year average

	FREEZING	CHANGE OIL
ZONE 1	Oct. 16 to Nov. 16	Oct. 10
ZONE 2	Nov. 1 to Nov. 16	Oct. 25
ZONE 3	Nov. 16 to Dec. 16	Nov. 10
ZONE 4	Dec. 16 to Jan. 16	Dec. 1
ZONE 5	Mild Winter Area	Change Oil Dec. 15

Remember last winter?...How cold struck suddenly, stalled engines and ran up repair bills for thousands?
This winter, make *sure* of a quick-starting, fully-protected car. Right now—today—change to Mobiloil Arctic, made by Socony-Vacuum's famous Clearosol Process.
Mobiloil Arctic is double-range...flows freely at zero, yet protects fully at high engine heats. Millions have proved it makes motors start quicker—keeps costs down!
In addition, the Socony dealer's all set to protect your radiator, gears and chassis. Just ask for WINTERPROOF SERVICE—at the sign of Friendly Service. Standard Oil of New York, Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

WINTERPROOF AT SOCONY
SOCONY

SALE
Store-Wide Semi-Annual Sale with prices reduced almost in half.
EMILY SHOPS
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Antioch Shoes
Shoes with a college education scientifically correct . . . irresistibly smart . . . designed by Antioch College to fit your feet, your eye and your purse!
Calf and Suede. $8.75
Benjamin SHOES
NEW YORK CITY: 169 E. 61ST ST. AT 3RD AVE.
Brooklyn: 971 Flatbush Ave.
Jackson Heights: 37-42 82nd St.
Long Island City: 30-46 Steinway St.

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Move household and other effects from house to house.
Move household furnishings to points out of town.
Pack goods for storage and shipment.
Ship to all parts of the world in lift vans or by loose freight.
SEPARATE VANS
WE Have separate vans available for storing furniture, if desired.
Our Prices Are No Different From Those of Any Other Warehouse
LINCOLN WAREHOUSE CORP.
69th St. to 70th St. on 3rd Ave.
Phone RHi 4-0101 New York

Pacific Coast Hails Opening Of Giant Span

(Continued from Page 1)

velt presses a button at 5:30 p. m. Pacific time, (8:30 p. m., E. S. T.)

Throughout the whole fiesta, revelers, officials, and spectators are paying greatest respect to the engineers, day laborers, business men, and citizens who aided in the completion of this mighty modern "wonder of the world," a bridge longer than any other over navigable water.

For nearly four years visitors and commuters in the bay region have watched this spectacular engineering feat rise first from the surface of the wide bay, then spread its two long arms east and west from tiny Yerba Buena Island in the center to reach the opposite shores.

Oaklanders and San Franciscans have daily discussed the slipping into place of each beam and cable and viewed with wonder the speed, precision, and accuracy with which the job has been done. Today they cross and "see for themselves."

Result of Pioneer Vision

Envisioned more than 86 years age by early California pioneers who would have spanned the gap isolating San Francisco by utilizing floating piers in the deepest spots, this bridge completed by modern "pioneer" engineers is now the world's largest, with its central anchorage bigger than the biggest pyramid of Egypt.

The successful culmination of a task begun July 9, 1933, means much, not only to the one-time peninsular San Francisco and the bay area but to the rest of the world —to the future of new and progressive engineering undertakings—as evidenced in the vision, the preparation, the ingenuity, and the vigor with which "unsurmountable" obstacles were met here.

"Impossible" Proves Possible

Engineering feats heretofore considered impossible were accomplished by the teamwork of Daniel E. Moran of New York, consulting engineer, and C. H. Purcell, chief engineer of this State, and their staffs. With daring and unerring skill they devised means of swinging two record length suspension spans from a central anchorage which was sunk 170 feet below the surface of the water—something never before contemplated.

Its construction established new engineering records for the depth reached below water and for the speed and volume of the pouring of concrete. One caisson was sunk to a depth of 242 feet.

The record-length 1400-foot cantilever suspension on the Oakland side of the central island is not only an innovation in ingenuity and skill but also considered by engineers a symphony in structural symmetry.

Means Great Changes

To residents of the San Francisco Bay area the opening of the bridge means important changes. To merchants, industrialists, farmers, and small business men the greatly increased transportation facilities are expected to be invaluable.

Previously some 50,000 "commuters" have made the daily 20-minute ferry trip across the bay. But now the man who has had to rise at 6 to make his boat may sleep until 6:30 and should find himself home one half to three quarters of an hour earlier for dinner. More leisure, less rush for the commuter whether by car or by train, that's what he sees in the bridge.

It is not expected, according to recent releases by bridge engineers, that the bridge's interurban facilities on the lower deck will be available much before January, 1938. Truck traffic on the bottom deck will not be held up, however.

To the business man in the San Francisco-Oakland region, changes in travel and buying habits of the population due to the trans-bay bridge are expected to result in increased business.

One survey shows that San Francisco alone should find nearly 230,000 more shoppers "coming to town" than heretofore. It is estimated that approximately 400,000 persons from the greater-bay sector already make San Francisco their shopping center.

The bridge also largely takes the handicap stigma away from the bay. Five miles of water and a two-hour round trip have been materially reduced. It is now possible to cross from downtown Oakland to San Francisco speeding over the new bridge at the 45-mile-per-hour limit in just about 20 minutes—the time consumed previously by the ferry ride alone.

Present Toll 65 Cents

At present the toll cost for crossing has been temporarily set at 65 cents including car and passengers. There is a strong drive being led by Lieut. Gov. George J. Hatpeld for a straight 50-cent fare. The present ferry fare is 60 cents per car and 5 cents each for passengers.

Envisoned for the bay resident and visitor is "swift, cheap, safe and convenient transportation." From the south, San Francisco is already served by the wide Bay Shore Highway, and the East Shore Highway serves the east bay cities.

When, in the near future, the Golden Gate Bridge is completed the net will have closed in on the great bay, San Francisco will no longer be isolated, and the San Francisco - Oakland metropolitan area will be thoroughly, completely, served.

Bridge Has a Tunnel

One of the most unique parts of this new six lane 8¼-mile speedway over water is its tunnel.

"A bridge through a tunnel?" Yes, and a double-barreled tunnel at that. It is the largest-bore vehicular tunnel in existence today, double-decked and finished in white tile.

Additional information of interest to the bridge user at night is the immense electrical system which provides an elaborate illumination setup for the bridge and its approaches.

It also includes aviation beacons atop the skyscraping towers, navigation lights for the ferries and seagoing craft nearly 300 feet below, mechanical devices for handling automotive traffic and recording tolls, and a complete set of police telephones at short intervals along the 23,000-foot highway.

Sparkles With Lights

The system is reported to require 111 miles of wire and cable, 28 miles of conduits and ducts, and to cost approximately $550,000. Over 1000 lights of latest design make the roadway not only bright as day, but make the bridge from a distance a sparkling coronet symbolic of California's noble achievement.

The Toll Plaza—on the Oakland side—is a mechanical spot of wonders. The driver faces 12 stalls for automobiles and four for trucks. Each lane-stall contains an electrical device that counts the vehicles as they pass through and records the figure on a tape in the accountant's office.

Graft and robber proof, the payment transaction is so arranged that when the collector presses the classification key this action is recorded in lights on two large boards to enable inspectors to check them, and simultaneously the figures are flashed on a small board before the driver of the car.

Cost Is $77,200,000

The cost of the bridge—$77,200,000—is broken down into the following figures:

Bridge proper	$55,000,000
Interurban installation	15,600,000
Approaches	6,600,000

The bridge is a state of California project, the governing body of which is the California Toll Bridge Authority, of which Gov. Frank F. Merriam is chairman.

The structure was erected by private contract under the supervision of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge division of the State Department of Public Works of which Earl Lee Kelly is director. C. H. Purcell has been chief engineer from the beginning, and Charles E. Andrew his bridge engineer.

Financed by Bonds

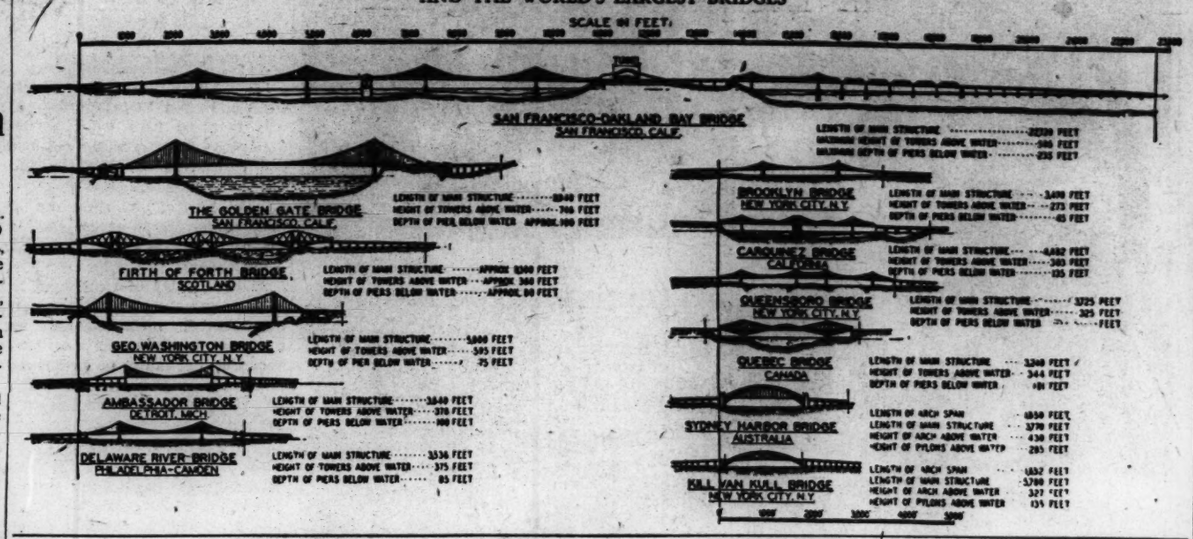
In a report by the State Department of Public Works it is stated that "the bridge is financed entirely without taxation. Its cost is defrayed by the sale of 4¾ per cent bonds issued against the prospective revenues of the bridge. These bonds have been purchased at a discount increasing the yield to 5 per cent by the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and may eventually be sold to the public.

"In addition to the bonds purchased by the RFC the state gas tax fund loaned $6,600,000 for the building of the approaches, which sum must be repaid the gas tax fund out of tolls before the bridge can be made free to the public. Like a state highway the completed bridge will be maintained out of the state highway fund."

Has Employed Army of Men

From riveter to cable-stringer and deep-sea diver an army of more than 6500 men have consistenly labored to present this structure to the public service on scheduled time. The pay rolls and the increased business the construction of the bridge has brought about have been felt in other parts of this country as well as here.

Each of the four great towers of the bridge standing over 700 feet from their bases deep in the bay represents a construction job comparable to that of a 60-story skyscraper. The structural steel, reinforcing steel and cable wire are said to represent 6.7 per cent of the entire steel output of the United States for 1933. And these are only a few of the facts.


GRAPH—COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE AND THE WORLD'S LARGEST BRIDGES
SCALE IN FEET:
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
FIRTH OF FORTH BRIDGE SCOTLAND
GEO. WASHINGTON BRIDGE NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
AMBASSADOR BRIDGE DETROIT, MICH.
DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN
BROOKLYN BRIDGE NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
CARQUINEZ BRIDGE CALIFORNIA
QUEENSBORO BRIDGE NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
QUEBEC BRIDGE CANADA
SYDNEY HARBOR BRIDGE AUSTRALIA
KILL VAN KULL BRIDGE NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

What It Takes to Build a Bridge

Length of Project

San Francisco terminal to San Francisco anchorage	4,200 feet
West Bay crossing	10,450 feet
Island section	2,950 feet
East Bay crossing to Toll Plaza	19,400 feet
Toll Plaza to Oakland terminal	6,500 feet
Total	8¼ miles—43,500 feet

Quantities of Materials

Structural steel	152,000 tons
Cable wire	18,500 tons
Reinforcing steel	30,000 tons
Concrete	1,000,000 cu. yds.
Cement	1,300,000 bbls.
Timber	30,000,000 board feet
Paint	200,000 gallons

West Bay Crossing

Height of towers above water	474 and 519 feet
Depth of piers below water	100 to 240 feet
Height of center anchorage above water	300 feet
Length of center spans	2,310 feet
Length of side spans	1,160 feet
Clearances (vertical)	
Center of center span	200 feet
At center anchorage	216 feet
Number of cables	2
Diameter of cables	28¾ inches
Number of wires in each cable	17464
Diameter of each wire	0.195 inch
Total length of cable wire	70,815 miles
Total length of 2¼-inch suspender ropes	43 miles

East Bay Crossing

Length of main span	1,400 feet
Clearance above high water	185 feet
Depth of piers	50 to 242 feet

Proposed tolls: At start, same as ferries with gradual reduction over period of 20 years, after which bridge will become free.

Traffic Capacity

The estimated annual capacity of the bridge roadway will be:

Passengers	50,000,000
Automobiles on the upper deck	24,000,000
Heavy trucks, lower deck	6,000,000

Rights of States Held Violated By U. S. Power Loans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Arguments that the Government promoted the general welfare by furnishing money for publicly owned hydro-electric projects collided in the Supreme Court yesterday with assertions that such activity violated states' rights.

Pointed questions on federal loans and grants came from members of the court during the four hours of argument that ended late in the afternoon with an exchange between Newton D. Baker, power company attorney and Justice Brandeis, celebrated liberal.

Specifically at issue was a $2,852,000 PWA loan and grant to Greenwood County, S. C., for a plant at Buzzard Roose. Seeking to enjoin the construction, the Duke Power Company won in the South Carolina Federal District Court but lost in the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may rule Dec. 7, or later.

Destroy Local Utilities

Mr. Baker asserted that the "inescapable consequence of such construction is to destroy established local utilities" and that such activity exceeds the power of the state government.

Speaking for the Government, Solicitor General Stanley Reed contended the purpose of the construction was to increase employment and that it was authorized by the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution.

While Mr. Baker neared the end of his rebuttal statement, Mr. Brandeis, leaning forward in his chair, put this question:

"Assuming that the Government may relieve unemployment by grants for public works, do you question that the Government may, in making the grant in the first place, select that which the locality desires; if it desires a muncipally owned electric plant then may the Government make a grant for that purpose although the effect necessarily is to compete with an existing private company?"

Proposal Denied

"I deny it," Mr. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson administration, responded. "My mind doesn't accept that as a possibility."

"Then the Government is prohibited from aiding the unemployed," Mr. Brandies countered, "if the only way it can do is to advance money for the purpose of municipal electric plants."

"It would be just as reasonable," the former cabinet member asserted, "to say the government of the United States, believing it necessary to relieve unemployment, makes up its mind to set up competing grocery stores in competition with those already established."

Earlier, Justice Sutherland had asked if the county could construct such a plant if the money was loaned by a private bank and Justice McReynolds had inquired if the Government loan would be objectionable if made to a county in which no private utility was established.

Reed, veteran Supreme Court warrior in behalf of new deal legislation contended the federal and state governments had co-operated to relieve unemployment and that no rights of the states had been violated.

New Safety Rules Issued For North Atlantic Lanes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Acting under provisions of a new law, the Customs Bureau yesterday issued regulations designed to increase safety on the North Atlantic Ocean lanes.

The rules require that operators of passenger vessels file with customs collectors notices of the routes their ships will follow. Among other things, officials said, these notices will be helpful in keeping ships out of areas endangered by ice.

Army-Navy Game Scalpers Warned From Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—With all the 101,519 seats sold for the Army and Navy football game at the Municipal Stadium Nov. 28, Mayor S. Davis Wilson has ordered a police drive against ticket scalpers, reported to be active. "Reports have reached me," said the Mayor, "that attempts will be made by certain persons to sell in this city and elsewhere, at exorbitant prices, tickets for the Army and Navy game.

"One of the conditions under which I was successful in having this great football classic played here was that the disposition of tickets would be under control of the authorities of the United States Army and Naval academies. I have directed the superintendent of police to arrest on sight those attempting to break the law through scalping of tickets, and the officials of the academies will not honor any of the genuine tickets that are secured through scalpers."

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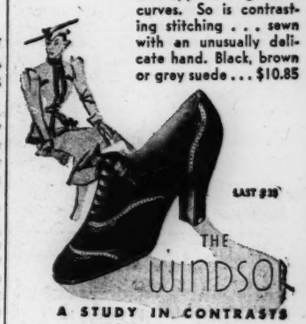
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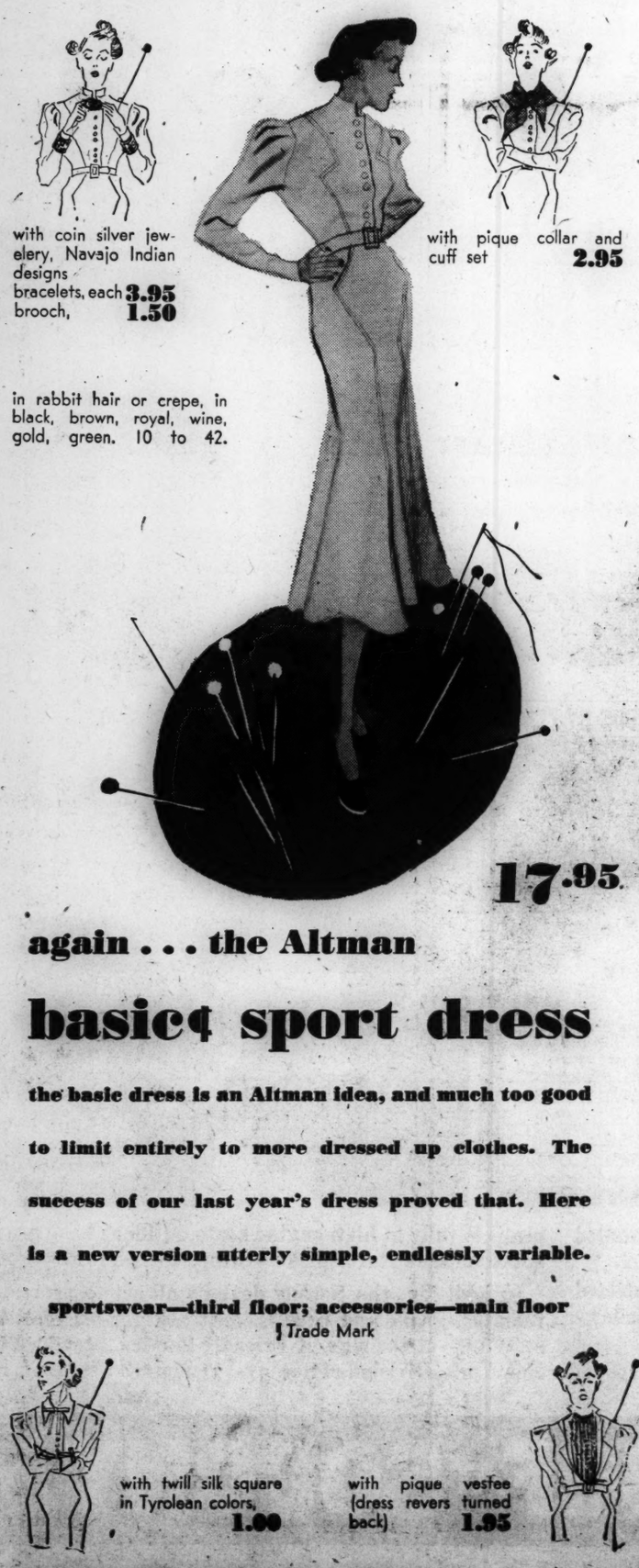
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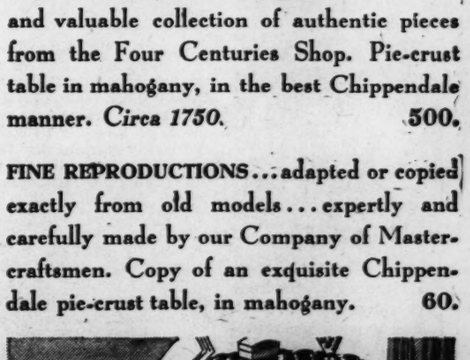
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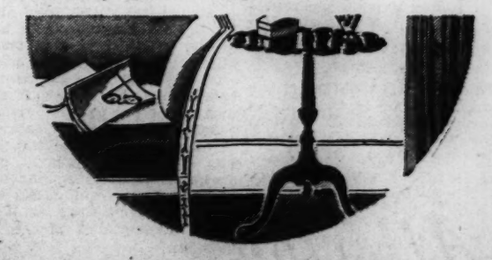
W & J SLOANE
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NEW YORK

Plea for Planned Economy Made by Labor Spokesman; Industrial Democracy Is Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 — A full and frank plea for a "planned economy" by a labor spokesman who considers that President Roosevelt and Alfred M. Landon merely engaged in "shadow boxing" in the last campaign, is given here by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist and president of the Bureau of Applied Economics, who represents the intellectual wing of the Committee for Industrial Organization, sponsored by John L. Lewis.

Expressing in clear-cut terms the left-wing economic concepts which are favored by the Lewis political group, and which are likely to be aired with increasing insistence in days ahead, Mr. Lauck is frequently referred to as the C. I. O. "One-Man Brain Trust." He holds much the same position to the embryo American Labor Party which Harold J. Laski, the Webbs and similar left-wing economists and advisers, hold in the British Labor party.

Called "Shadow Boxing"

"This campaign has been aptly described," he told a labor symposium here, "so far as fundamentals are concerned as 'shadow boxing.' There have been no definite commitments on underlying issues such as a constitutional amendment which will render economic planning practicable, or which, in general terms, would bring the Supreme Court so in harmony with our modern economic system as to enable it to function in the public interest."

Labor leadership, he said, has turned openly and directly to politics to achieve its ends, and in the past campaign endorsed Mr. Roosevelt but not his party.

Urges Planned Economy

Without apology or qualification, Mr. Lauck urges a planned economy and says that the Roosevelt works program, acceptable though it may be to labor, cannot be taken as a substitute.

"The acceptance by labor of a permanent public works program as palliative for an unplanned and unregulated system of private industry, or, in other words, support of a public works program to take up the dislocations and maladjustments arising from changes of a so-called business cycle," he says, "is unthinkable."

"So long as we have a lack of coordination and correlation in the administration of private industry, or an unplanned system of free enterprise, free competition or whatever term may be best used to describe our past industrial system, there will, of course, be periodic dislocations, breakdowns and depressions, but a public works program cannot be accepted by labor as a means of softening disasters although the economists of the old order considered such fluctuations in our economic life as inevitable."

Pointing out that the conception of NRA came from labor, Mr. Lauck asserts industry and finance supported it until the spring of 1934 when profits began to reappear. NRA failed, under this interpretation, because the Administration "fatuously interpreted industrial self-government to mean the government of industry by representatives of industry itself."

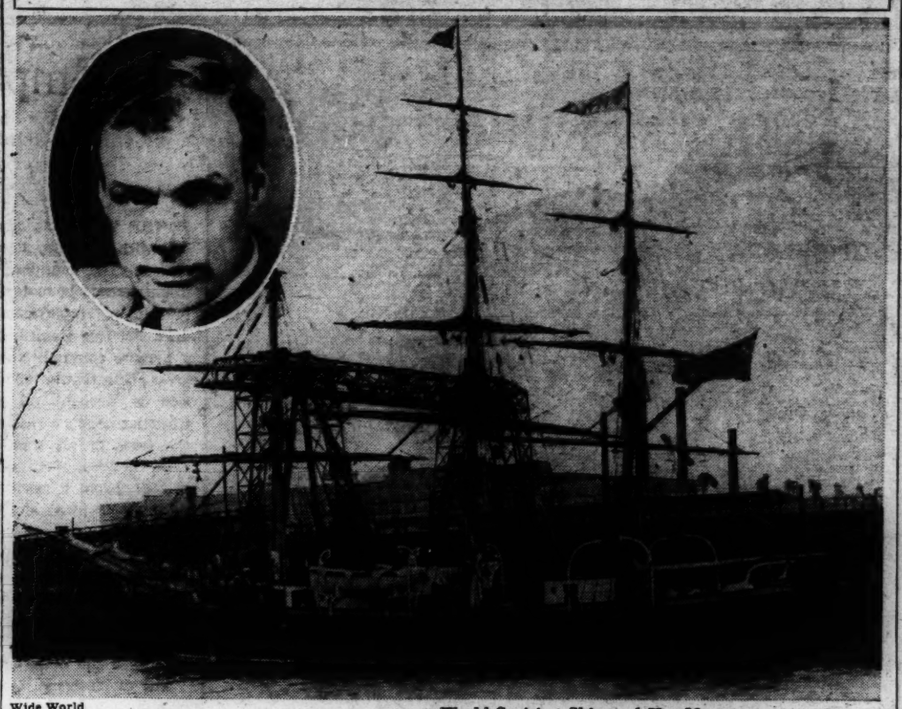
Two-Point Program

He offered the following two-point program for labor's "industrial democracy," commenting in passing that unless there is "a change in the attitude of the Supreme Court, which seems inconceivable, an adequate constitutional amendment will have to be obtained":

1. A living wage for an unskilled laborer . . . ; above this minimum skilled workers to be compensated for their responsibility, training and productivity by proper differentials. This wage demand really assumes in accordance with the conclusions established by the Loeb chart of plenty, the Columbia University Committee on Economic Reconstruction, Mordecai Ezekiel's study of $2500 a year," the Brookings study of "America's Ability to Produce," and other reports that there should be a more equitable participation of workers of all types—whether wage earners, salary workers, technicians, teachers, etc.—in the output of industry. . . .

2. In addition to a fair share in output, industrial democracy also would provide for the prohibition of child labor under any conditions and the placing of restrictions upon woman labor in accordance with the conception of women as potential mothers of the race. It also would provide that women doing the same work as men would receive the same compensation.

A Man in the News



Wide World

Capt. Alan Villiers

World-Cruising Ship and Her Master

Square-Rigger Joseph Conrad Tied Up at Pier in Brooklyn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Pedagogues, sociologists and all sorts, kinds and descriptions of other people more or less qualified have uttered various sage pronouncements about the caliber of today's youth,—the boys in particular,—but anyone who wants to maintain that the boys of the present generation are softies, compared with their great-grandfathers, would better step around and have a word with Capt. Alan Villiers, who just tooled up New York Harbor after 106 days of sailing on one of the last of the square riggers, with a crew composed in part of 10 English and American boys training for the merchant marine—the youngest of them 14 years old.

Captain Villiers' verdict is that if their great-grandfathers were any more hardy or valiant, able to stand their watches any more stoutly and keep generally shipshape, then he would be glad to see a blueprint of them.

Course of the Grain Race

This is not the first experience Captain Villiers has had, sailing on a square rigger around robust seas with a lot of young fry in the crew. In the 1932 grain race, he was aboard one of the 20 vessels, loaded with wheat, bound out from Australia around the Horn for England. And anyone who knows anything about the sea can tell you that the grain race is a test of seamanship on the part of both captains and crews. There were young boys in the crew that year, signed on for the wild dash out from Adelaide by New Zealand, straight for Cape Horn and northward to England, and they made a good showing, too.

The boys this year gained from 2 to 10 inches in height, and from 15 to 20 pounds in weight, and not even 14-year-old Stanley Goodchild let out a peep when the Joseph Conrad,—the name of this year's square-rigger,—bounced against reefs in the Louisiade Archipelago, and cracked her foreyard, topmast and jib boom, rounding the Horn.

Learning Navigation

You may say—Well, it isn't likely they'd have been signed on if they weren't made of pretty stout stuff, even though they were just boys. But anyone who knows anything about the deep-sea, long-voyage commerce of the world, will give assurance not only that it is a test of the known qualities of crews, but also that it will often call up all the reserves, which Captain Villiers said it did.

Did sailing the grain race course give the younger members of the crew their fill of the sea for life? No, Captain Villiers thought not. They spent their time off watch studying navigation and reading books about the sea in the ship's library, and already several of them were anxious to be on their way from New York to their native England to set about getting their "tickets."

Joseph, the Cat

It wasn't all grim, and hard work, at that. For relaxation, there were the complicated affairs of Joseph the cat. No boy in the crew had any more astonishing adventure than Joseph, who fell overboard one day when the ship gave a lurch. It was in mid-Pacific, the weather was awesome, and Captain Villiers didn't know whether it was justifiable, to put about, just for a cat.

Joseph settled all that, in a fascinatingly complete fashion.

From nowhere, a flock of albatross tore past the ship and set after Joseph, already up to his ears in difficulties in the water.

But it turned out there was one thing Joseph simply would not stand. That was albatross pecking at him. So Joseph fetched what they call a haymaker in the prize ring, smacking the head albatross forthwith across the beak. Without waiting to see what the albatross thought of doing in return, Captain Villiers decided that, weather or no weather, Joseph was too excellent a cat entirely to leave floundering in mid-ocean. So they put about and fished Joseph aboard.

Play Space Taken To Aid Crime Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 — Plans for playgrounds where Fairmount Park is fringed by underprivileged neighborhoods, were revealed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson in a speech at a B'nai B'rith meeting.

"Thousands of boys would never have been criminals if they had enjoyed the proper opportunities and the proper recreational guidance in the first place," he declared. Summarizing the civic progress of the year, the Mayor observed:

"We have settled 55 strikes here in the past year, involving 65,000 workers. We have a system that is claiming attention all over the United States—making settlement before strikes get to the acute stage." He noted further that in the past 10 months the Port of Philadelphia has seen 1000 more vessels and 4,250,000 more tons of freight handled than in the same period in 1935; and that 404 new industries have been brought in.

"For the next year we have already signed up 114 conventions to come to Philadelphia," he said.

'Best Poultry Boy' Chosen

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Frank Neborsky, 16-year-old Lambertville (N. J.) high school pupil, was awarded the title of "best poultry boy of the year" at the Poultry Industries Exposition here yesterday.

The youth made $2288 through the sale of 6559 dozen eggs and raised 1200 chicks and 600 laying hens. Second place went to Alex Seplowitz of Windham High School, Willimantic, Conn.

Government Forbids Liquor Gift Premiums

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Government took action yesterday on liquor firms which have been planning to give presents this Christmas.

Some distillers and wine makers, it was reported, were preparing to give away cocktail shakers, muddlers, lamps, bottle openers or elaborate packages made in the form of miniature bars to those who buy their product.

But the Federal Alcohol Administration warned them it is illegal to furnish to retailers for distribution any gifts "conditioned directly or indirectly on the purchase" of intoxicants.

Kiwanis Plans Child-Aid

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Kiwanis International announced yesterday a program for 1937 through which the organization's 1900 clubs in the United States and Canada will provide aid to under-privileged and handicapped children of both nations, William J. Gardiner, Daytona Beach, Fla., chairman of the committee directing the program, said the International's 100,000 members would be urged to direct their efforts toward encouraging a "square deal" for the under-privileged child.

Library With Actor's Name Serves Negroes of Raleigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The name of Richard B. Harrison, "de Lawd" of "The Green Pastures," is no longer emblazoned on the billboards of the country; but to this Negro of Canadian birth, who went from a North Carolina college where he taught dramatic art to the leading role of a distinguished play in which he achieved fame, there has been erected in Raleigh a monument designed to render increasing service as the days go by.

The Richard B. Harrison Public Library has taken its place among the city's institutions. It was established Nov. 12, 1935, and during the 6½ months it has been in operation its circulation has reached 8000. The number of books has grown to more than 2200, and 18 magazines and eight newspapers are available.

The cash nucleus with which this new public library, exclusively for Negroes, started amounted to $3716.86, of which Raleigh appropriated $2500. Wake county added $750, and local Negroes provided $466.86. They raised the money partly by giving a play and partly through private subscriptions solicited by them.

Columbia Graduate in Charge

In charge of the library is Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, who was graduated from Columbia University in 1934. Her husband is professor of biology at Shaw University, a Negro institution located here, and she was identified with that school before taking up her present work.

"There is more than the material side to look upon," she said. "Work of this nature has spiritual values which must be appraised in terms of lasting service."

"Just what led your people to adopt the name—the Richard B. Harrison Public Library?" she was asked.

Her reply was: "We gave careful consideration to many names before making the choice. We concluded that no better name could be chosen. The Negroes of North Carolina are proud of Richard B. Harrison; we are proud that he worked among us before achieving fame, and, above all, we appreciate the fact that he loved North Carolina devotedly."

Actor Planned Return

It was recalled in this connection that when the negro actor visited North Carolina, not so long before he passed on, he was given an ovation in Greensboro, where he worked as a college professor and to which he said he intended returning some day. His friends and admirers there included many prominent white persons. One of the white civic clubs tendered him a public reception, where he made an address, excerpts from which were published in The Christian Science Monitor and in other prominent newspapers throughout the country.

The Raleigh library that is to perpetuate the memory of this distinguished Negro and interpret it in terms of service to the race whose religious virtues he sought to dramatize and bring before the world in such vivid fashion, has been accorded praise by Miss Marjorie Beal, director of the North Carolina State Library Commission. This new institution, she said, is measuring up to what a public library should be, in no uncertain terms. "The undertaking," she added, "is one that should commend itself to those who are interested in the cultural side of life, regardless of race."

Young Negroes Interested

Mrs. Lee, the librarian, said that she was particularly impressed by the manner in which the young Negroes of Raleigh are manifesting their interest in the library. "We are making a special effort to reach young children," she said, "through the formation of reading clubs, which have already proved quite successful. We also have the story hour. This feature is proving well worth-while."

She said that the library patrons were interested in all classes of reading mater, especially fiction and literature by and about the Negro. "Do you think those who work in homes as maids and cooks are influenced by what their employers read?" she was asked. "Not at all," she replied; "I think they choose their own reading matter, following the same instincts that other people follow. The craving for wholesome and interesting reading is not a matter of race. But the relations between the races could be much improved if people—members of both—would fill their minds with good literature. Good reading always helps. The brain that is concerned with the best in life has little room for controversial matters."

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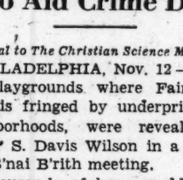
a broad strap model with built-up leather heel, for town wear. Light, sturdy, and comfortable. Suede and calf combination. Black or Brown—11.00.
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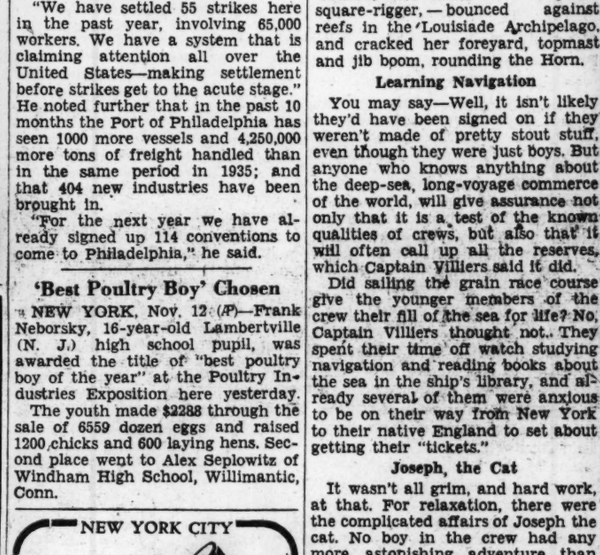

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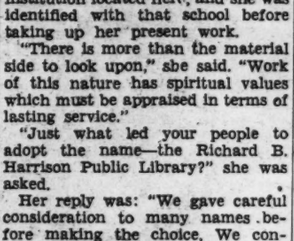
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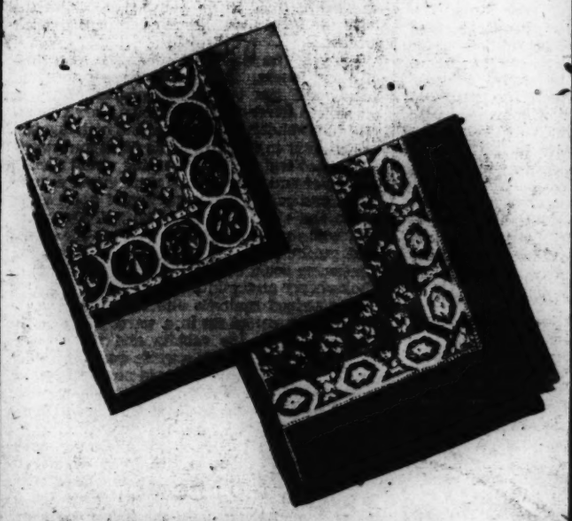
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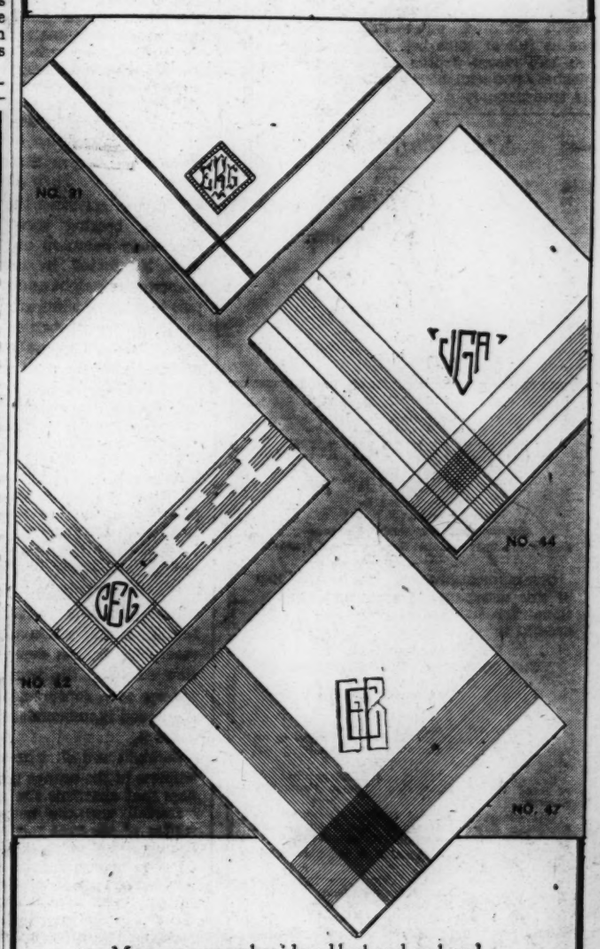

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The Home Forum

Casual Dances by Southern Seas

(Ballet of Seamen)

ON THE foredeck the seamen stood in arrested attitudes at their posts. This one holding the cable—that one at the winch—six or eight of them at attention, variously placed. In the dull drizzle, their black oilskin cloaks and sou'wester hats, their black hip boots, played delicately with the refractions of gray, humid light.

The cargo had been stowed in the hatches, tight with tarpaulin, held down by serrated rows of neat, triangular wooden blocks. The loading derricks were at rest, their oblique and upright lines scrawling a bold calligraphy on the sodden parchment sky. The still etching held for many moments, awaiting the final sailing order.

A crisp command spurts the scene into action. Strong backs bend in sweeping forward curves, legs plant firm and straight apart, arms arch and angle, pliant hands grip, as they weave and wrestle with steel and rope. Not one unessential movement is made. Everything trim and terse. Everything in form. A living ballet in black—with a *décor* in shades of gray.

(Sea-captain's Solo)

SEA-CAPTAIN EYES ARE sea-captain blue. They look straight into you as they look straight into the horizon. The rays of that intent gaze have drawn up the long blueness of sea and sky and absorbed it into searing color. The laughing twinkle comes from other sources. Wise without cynicism, kind without softness, sea-captain blue eyes have searchlighted human nature. And found it amusing—but not wanting.

The walk of the seafaring man is an étude in balance. His equipoise unstudied as he adjusts himself to the roll or pitch of the ship. The captain's walk has an added mark, the insignia of authority. He carries himself at full height, shoulders level and true in line. He is at ease because he is at home—with the elements—and with mankind.

(Choral Dance: Diving Boys and Flying Fishes)

MOVEMENT STRANGE AND wonderful to behold for the first time is that of diving boys and flying fishes. The fishes shoot in quicksilver flashes from out the lapis lazuli Gulf Stream—gliding for a few feet, fins outspread like wings, not flapping but held in elegant suspension—dipping into a wave for a moment's moisture to sustain them—then briefly on again and suddenly melting out of view.

The diving boys spring out of tropical waters. The objection to what seems an ignominious practice—tossing coins to human beings and making them grovel for them—is almost overruled by the skill and enjoyment of the divers.

Broad brown shoulders pushing against the smooth textured water—heads bobbing as mouths full of coins beg for more—the swift dive into lucent depths as the bright medal splashes—powerful bodies glimmering through the transparency—the control of strong, free limbs treading water or swimming with long, vehement strokes—the glisten of dark, wet skin as one of them stands in the sun for a moment, perched anyhow on the stern of a small boat.

In a homemade rowboat, a crew of three musicians. Old carpet covers the seats, where beaded mats are set out for sale. They all sing—a combination of American jazz and native folk song—while one strums a banjo and another plays the percussion on a pair of native gourds. Overcome with rhythm, the percussionist rises to his feet and dances nonchalantly on the bottom of the boat, crossing steps, swaying and swinging in time, while he shakes the rumba sticks in either hand.

(Procession: Negro Women With Baskets on Their Heads)

THEY ARE TRAVELING the long, rough roads of Antigua, bearing their baskets to market, effortlessly balanced on their heads, as they walk barefooted in unhurried strides. The women are straight and slender, even when the face is lined or white strands stray from under the improvised turban or great hat of weather-beaten straw. They walk often alone—the man of the family going before, sometimes astride a packed donkey, sometimes both man and beast unburdened. Unperturbed by thoughts of feminism, the women tread their graceful measures in utter composure.

A black gipsy lingers at the roadside and collects a shilling and sixpence for a belt and pair of bracelets made of dried beads colored with native dyes—on the strength of a few cross steps and dancing gestures. "I sell the beads to make a living, but I dance to make you happy," her irresistible sales talk.

(Natural Dance in Dominica)

INTO THE HIGH volcanic hills and over the fertile valleys, where unbelievable fruits and vegetables are as common as blueberries in New England, the young native driver steers his car with consummate mastery. His joy in the island is unbounded. It overflows. He must share it.

Straight and alert he stands, listening to the stillness in the orange grove, the exquisite stillness that sharpens the accents of an invisible waterfall and the notes of rare birds. The whites of his eyes roll as he describes a long day's journey to the almost inaccessible crater lake somewhere miles above us—where gaseous liquids boil and bubble in crude, awesome colors: "over here, blue; there, gray; in another place, purple; farther on, pink"—ghastly pigments, we construe, painted as they are by the underpressure of eruptive force.

Splendidly he moves as he plucks us half-ripe oranges from the weighted trees, or, lithe and free, gathers ripe coconuts and deftly slashes them down to drinking cups, fastidiously quaffing what to him is a delightful potion. He drinks at a mountain stream and carefully washes his hands before cupping them.

(Ritual of the Pilot)

NOW THE NEGRO pilot, who brought us into harbor, has taken us out again. Suppley he shinnies down the vertical iron ladder from just below the pilot-house, swings over the rope ladder on the port side of the lower deck and, waving blithely to the watching passengers, is off in the waiting motor launch. It is rough with the ground-swell, but his poise is inviolable.

In flickering crystal and jade and coral—Bermuda's shores recede.

Entering Boston Harbor at night. The low-hung, tenuous hook of Cape Cod unwound beside us all afternoon. Now it is dark and the South Shore is strung with triple chains of amber. Lighthouses pierce the velvet thickness surrounding us. Minot spells out its endearing message, "1-4-3, I love you." A bell-buoy tolls its dismal song of the sea, as if it had gathered all the long lament of the lost into its wail of somber warning.

Out of the unfathomable dark, a schooner in full sail glides toward us, smooth and silent. Now she is standing to, her black hull indistinguishable from the black harbor water. Almost indistinguishably a small boat is lowered and rows to our ship's side. The pilot who will guide us into port is taken on. The small boat rows inaudibly back.

The mothwing sails fade into the mysterious dark again. A splotch of starboard light diminishes and disappears. The vision has slid away—intangible—out of reach—taking all our voyage with her, into the past. It is gone with the schooner. And we are left—remembering.

MARGARET LLOYD

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RHAGES BOWL: *Persian of the Thirteenth Century*

AT ONE time the city of Rhages was the rival in beauty of Bagdad. Its splendor and glory were eclipsed by the plundering invader, Genghis Khan, in 1220. Shards and fragments of Rhages handicraft have been brought to light from ruins unearthed, and have disclosed some of the most beautiful ceramics known in the history of the potter's art.

This little bowl shows a characteristic decoration. People sitting or standing wear ornate costumes. They are framed in conventional borders. They are drawn with the delicate outline and subtle detail of the miniature style, and it is believed that miniature painters may actually have executed some of the designs. The figures are polychrome, the ground ivory.

It is not common practice to include figures in vase decoration in this fashion. Even the Greeks, who daringly adapted human forms to vase design, were more strict and spare in its application, keeping the figures within a panel or frieze and holding them in place with a good strong border. These Persian portrayals are flatter, more decorative, the figures telling as spottings of color, bright crisp accents on the surface.

D. A.

Wyoming November

THE hill above the ranch house was now white with snow and, as Mary gazed out over the fields, the landscape seemed strange and still. She loved the Wyoming autumn with its chilly nights and bright days, the gold and scarlet touches of frost-touched leaves along the creeks and in the gulches. Even the foothills and table-lands in their autumn colors of russet, ochre and gray scintillated and gleamed under the amber gold of the sun of the harvest season. But now the pale sun glinted on the snow and left heavy purple shadows between the hills and in the high canyons.

How wise were the feathered and furry creatures on the big ranch! How busy the beavers had been; even while summer still lingered in the land, they had worked on their dams along the Horse Shoe and often in the night Mary had heard trees crashing to earth, where the little animals had been constructing their lodges.

Many of the birds had gone. The long lines of noisy ducks; the big V-shaped flocks of geese, and the twittering spheres of flying blackbirds never failed to excite Mary's interest and wonder as they passed high against the blue sky in their rhythmic flight southward. The junco and the snow bunting would remain all winter and noisy groups would hover around sheds and corral to pick up bits of grain while cattle and chickens were being fed. The black and white magpies would not leave the draws and gulches, and even on snowy days their chattering could be heard from the thickets of chokecherry and wild plum.

The striped squirrels and chipmunks would be sleeping, curled up in a warm ball deep in the earth, but the rabbits and the weasels would still be abroad in a white world and their soft gray and brown fur would now be as white as the snow over which they seemed to travel in intricate curving paths of their own choosing.

The elk and the deer would wander down from the deep drifts of the upper country to feed on the willows and brush along the creeks; and all the creatures would be cared for in nature's kindly way, until the spring came and tender new green clothed the rounded hills.

What a colorful autumn it had been! The woodbine and the ivy had never flaunted gayer scarlet and gold leaves; on the wild currants had dangled the plumpest clusters Mary had ever seen; and the buffalo berries in their red and yellow splendor had never been sweeter.

Mary had enjoyed her long quiet rides through the hills. A little black and white woodpecker, with his red head, had appeared to play hide-and-seek, as she rode under his favorite tree; the heavily feathered, gray sage hens had fluttered near her horse's hooves, and the yellow hammer and the steel-blue camp robber had darted ahead of her horse with only a mild chirp of defiance.

The snow had come all too soon and now her favorite trail was drifted deep, but winter, too, would offer beauty and brightness to the landscape; and as she looked out over the white fields, she made plans to keep busy in the cozy, warm rooms and to be happy in her western home.

J. L.

Still Fountain

I MUST step with facility
Move without noise,
Breathe with extreme caution
Loose not my poise,
Nor be surprised or hurried,
As I walk past,
For the fountain is silent
Asleep, at last.

ELMORAN JOHN

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Employment Assurance and Industry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD today is greatly concerned with unemployment insurance. While this may be considered an advance step, it would perhaps be more to the point to solve the problem of employment with spiritual assurance. For this problem Christian Science offers a definite solution, which some day will engross the attention of all mankind. This solution is wrought on a spiritual basis, for Christian Science teaches that "spirituality is the basis of all true thought and volition" (Miscellaneous Writings by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 156). From a spiritual standpoint there is no unemployment, since all that is spiritual is useful, necessary, and active. For this reason unemployment is the result of ignorant, material thinking, which spiritual understanding can correct. Christian Science brings enlightenment to individual human thought, and enables it to recognize spiritual actuality and substance and make practical use of them.

The divine Mind, God, the only real source of supply, makes provision for every true manifestation of being. Man, the beloved son of God, is not created by illimitable Love and then allowed to drift in a helpless manner. He expresses divine intelligence and power, for he is under the control of eternal Principle; thus his accomplishments are righteous and orderly. Our true selfhood is never beyond God's loving government, never helpless or dismayed, but is always expressing the infinite nature of Soul. In the truth of creation there is no conflict, no competition, no worthlessness; all is harmony and order.

Jesus declared, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What is the truth that shall make us free from unemployment, for instance? It is that we are truly spiritual in our real being, subject only to omnipotent Life, Truth, and Love. If we believe ourselves to be material, mortal, fallen, we open our thought to the delusions of the carnal mind, and so these seem to have sway over us. However, when we understand our true nature to be Godlike, we shall not suffer the dire consequences which accompany a false belief in mortality.

The truth about our real spiritual selfhood, when understood and applied, loosens the shackles of thought and promotes vision, adaptability, versatility, and capability. As we study Christian Science, we find that we must analyze the nature of our thoughts, reject the suggestions of mortal mind, and honor and accept only the ideas of God. Mental suggestions of doubt, inaptitude, monotony, and inability must be discarded as useless baggage. Spiritual ideas, expressed in trust, confidence, willingness, gladness, readiness, and practicalness should be entertained and allowed to reconstruct our timid sense of achievement. Inability is always ignorance of God, and we may well remember this when we seem unable to get employment. When we learn to think aright concerning the spiritual facts of being, we find that our opportunities and capacities are advanced, and that they are unlimited. This mental atmosphere is conducive to a prosperous industrial activity.

To realize and hold firmly to man's at-one-ment with immortal good strengthens us, and unfolds to us for our present use the infinite capacities of Soul. Physical sense cannot deceive or stupefy one who is aware of his divine origin and dominion. Multitudes are learning through Christian Science that the present solution of their difficulties—disease, sin, lack, unemployment—lies in the spiritual realm. We derive the desired benefit and sustenance from the divine source through spiritual thinking.

Our acceptance of divine Principle demands of us progress in mastering enslaving customs, habits, and methods. Drudgery is not a part of the dominion divinely bestowed on man, and spiritual vision eliminates it. Outward work is essential, but our primal work lies in the mental rather than in the physical realm.

Constructive inventions have seemed to deprive the working man of remunerative employment, but as machines assume the drudgery he is left freer for higher and more satisfying work. We should look ahead to new developments, new methods, new work, higher usefulness, and should not, like Lot's wife, look back at the worn-out concepts of production and utility. Progress should not cause suffering, lack or unemployment. Mrs. Eddy states, "There should be painless progress, attended by life and peace instead of discord and death" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 224).

When we seek to reflect the wisdom of omniscient Principle in making our plans for relief, employment, production, and distribution, our efforts will be effective and ameliorative. God governs all reality, and ignorant folly cannot forever hide this glorious fact from our human experience. In God's universe we find man eternally and profitably employed. Idleness and failure are unknown to God, infinite Life, and His spiritual offspring.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

L'Assicurazione dell'Occupazione e l'Industria

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

OGGIGIORNO il mondo si preoccupa assai dell'assicurazione contro la disoccupazione. Per quanto questo si possa considerare un passo avanti, sarebbe forse più opportuno di risolvere il problema con l'assicurazione spirituale. Per questo problema la Scienza Cristiana offre una soluzione precisa, che un giorno attirerà l'attenzione di tutta l'umanità. Questa soluzione è elaborata su di una base spirituale, poichè la Scienza Cristiana insegna che "la spiritualità è la base di tutto il vero pensiero e volontà" (*Miscellaneous Writings* di Mary Baker Eddy, pag. 156). Da un punto di vista spirituale non esiste disoccupazione, poichè tutto ciò che è spirituale è utile, necessario ed attivo. Per questa ragione la disoccupazione è il risultato di pensiero ignorante, materiale, che la comprensione spirituale può correggere. La Scienza Cristiana illumina il pensiero umano individuale, e lo rende capace di riconoscere l'attualità e la sostanza spirituali e di farne uso pratico.

La divina Mente, Dio, la sola vera sorgente di provvista, provvede ad ogni vera manifestazione dell'essere. L'uomo, l'amato figliuolo di Dio, non è stato creato da Amore illimitabile e poi lasciato andare in deriva impotentemente. Egli esprime intelligenza e potenza divine, poichè egli è sotto il controllo dell'eterno Principio; in tal guisa i suoi successi sono giusti ed ordinati. Il nostro vero essere non è mai al di là dell'amorevole governo di Dio, mai impotente o sbigottito, ma esprime sempre l'infinita natura dell'Anima. Nella verità della creazione non vi è conflitto, concorrenza, nè spregevolezza; tutto è armonia ed ordine.

Gesù dichiarò: "E conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi farà liberi". Quale è la verità che ci libererà dalla disoccupazione, per esempio? È che siamo veramente spirituali nel nostro essere reale, soggetti soltanto alla Vita, Verità ed Amore onnipotente. Se crediamo di essere materiali, mortali, caduti, apriamo il nostro pensiero alle delusioni della mente carnale, e così queste sembrano signoreggiare sopra di noi. Tuttavia, quando comprendiamo che la nostra vera natura è simile a quella di Dio, non soffriremo le tragiche conseguenze che accompagnano una falsa credenza nella mortalità.

La verità sul nostro vero essere spirituale, quando è compresa ed applicata, scioglie i vincoli del pensiero e stimola visione, adattabilità, versatilità e capacità. In misura che studiamo la Scienza Cristiana, troviamo che dobbiamo analizzare la natura dei nostri pensieri, respingere le suggestioni della mente mortale ed onorare ed accettare soltanto le idee di Dio. Le suggestioni mentali di dubbio, inettitudine, monotonia ed incapacità devono essere scartate come bagaglio inutile. Le idee spirituali espresse in fiducia, confidenza, volonterosità, contentezza, prontezza e praticità dovrebbero essere intrattenute e permesse di ricostruire il nostro timido senso di successo. L'inabilità è sempre ignoranza di Dio, e potremmo ben ricordare questo quando sembriamo essere incapaci di ottenere impiego. Quando impariamo a pensare giustamente a proposito dei fatti spirituali dell'essere, troviamo che le nostre opportunità e capacità fanno progressi, e che sono illimitate. Questa atmosfera mentale tende a favorire une prospera attività industriale.

Rendersi conto dell'unione dell'uomo col bene immortale e tenerla ben stretta ci fortifica, e ci spiega per il nostro uso immediato le infinite capacità dell'Anima. Il senso fisico non può deludere o sbalordire chi è conscio della sua divina origine e dominio. Moltitudini imparano per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana che la soluzione presente delle loro difficoltà—malattia, peccato, scarsità, disoccupazione—si trova nel reame spirituale. Noi deriviamo il desiderato beneficio e sostentamento dalla sorgente divina per mezzo di pensiero spirituale.

La nostra accettazione del divino Principio richiede da noi progresso nel dominare costumi, abitudini e metodi che inschiaviscono. Il lavoro uggioso non fa parte del dominio divinamente dato all'uomo, e la visione spirituale lo elimina. Il lavoro esterno è essenziale, ma il nostro lavoro primario risiede nel reame mentale piuttosto che nel fisico.

Invenzioni utili hanno apparentemente privato il lavorante di impiego rimunerativo, ma in misura che le macchine si assumono il lavoro uggioso egli rimane più libero per un lavoro più elevato e più soddisfacente. Dovremmo guardare innanzi verso nuovi sviluppi, nuovi metodi, nuovo lavoro, giovamento più elevato, e non dovremmo, come la moglie di Lot, guardare indietro ai concetti logori di produzione ed utilità. Il progresso non dovrebbe causare sofferenza, scarsità o disoccupazione. Mrs. Eddy dichiara: "Vi dovrebbe essere progresso senza dolore, accompagnato da vita e pace anzicchè da discordia e morte" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, pag. 224).

Quando noi cerchiamo di riflettere la saggezza del Principio onnisciente nel fare i nostri progetti per beneficenza, occupazione, produzione e distribuzione, i nostri sforzi saranno effettivi e proficui. Dio governa tutta la realtà, e la follia ignorante non può nascondere per sempre questo fatto glorioso dalla nostra esperienza umana. Nell'universo di Dio troviamo che l'uomo è eternamente e profittevolmente impiegato. L'ozio e l'insuccesso sono sconosciuti a Dio, Vita infinita, ed alla Sua discendenza spirituale.

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Fireplace

THE roaring of the fireplace
Are the two and thirty breezes
That blew upon these oaks
When they marched up the hillside
Into the open sky.
(Listen intently,
And you can divide
The gentle undulant airs
Out of the west and south
From the cavernous boreal blasts
Midwinter let loose from the north.)
The currents of sound beneath
This hurrying gusty roar,
Like cascades whispering through slender birches,
Are intercessions of the rain that fell
To slake the thirst of writhing roots and branches
After long days of drouth.
(Hearken quietly,
And the little falls
You heard while walking in deep winter woods—
A trickling procession of ripples—
Will whisper to your eager ears again.)
The fragrances seenting the room
Are gathered-up tinctures of earth
That ran through the sap till they touched
The savory tips of long boughs,—
Sprinkling leaves of October
With myriad nosegays of musk.
(Inhale deeply
These blossoming petals of smoke,
And you can detect
Incense the old brown mother
Bottled within this rough bark. . . .)
The flames shooting out of these logs
Are skysails flapping at twilight,
Their backstays reaching earthward
Into each fiber and knot.
They reflect once again the bronze flare
From the waters tinting the west,
And lavish it over the hearthstone
To animate cold winter nights.
(Look sharply
And you can see the squadrons
Skirting the coast of the sunset,
Where oaken spars lift topmasts
Into a topaz sky,—
Squadrons laden with cargoes
For the warehouse of your dreams.)

—WILBERT SNOW, in "Selected Poems." (New York: Mitchell.)

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Strike of Truckmen Threatens Meat Delivery; Curley Hints at Ouster of Grant From Utilities

Boston Today

Meat Wholesalers' Drivers on Strike

Tie-up of a portion of wholesale meat deliveries to grocery stores in the Metropolitan Boston area loomed today as members of the Team Drivers' International Union went out on unexpected strike early this morning. Demands for increased wages and regular hours of employment have been laid before certain employers, according to officials of the union.

First rumblings of the strike came shortly after 4 a. m., when some 30 men, members of Local 25 of the union, and employed by three large trucking concerns serving meat wholesalers, did not appear for work. They tide up between 20 and 25 carloads of fresh meat consigned to the Market street dealers.

At dawn the strike spread, affecting an estimated 25 men. Pickets were set up in the North End market district, particularly in front of garages along Portland and Endicott streets. Pickets also appeared in the market districts of Charlestown and Cambridge.

John M. Sullivan, president of the union, said he expected the strike to spread to 150 men by nightfall. There was considerable activity around the union's headquarters at 81 Canal street as new members were enrolled and pickering instructions given.

The truckers said they had been working an average of 16 hours a day, reporting in at 3 a. m., and staying on the job until 8 p. m., for wages of only $18 a week. One striker, who said he had seven children, asserted he was earning but $12 weekly.

They seek a 48-hour week with from $30 to $34 as the weekly wage. Mr. Sullivan said that many of the larger concerns already had the union scale in operation and that they would be unaffected by the strike.

Athough the picketing was orderly, six policemen were sent to the market district to prevent trouble. Three of the patrolmen were placed on trucks of Harry Levine & Co., where strikebreakers had been employed.

A crowd of several hundred gathered for a while along Blackstone street to watch the picketing, but dispersed voluntarily.

Stockholders May Intervene

A motion for the right to intervene in the case of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, who have petitioned for a temporary injunction against the Boston & Maine Railroad making payments required under the Social Security Act, was today allowed by Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court.

This case has been brought to test the validity of the Social Security Act and the correlated Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act.

In his memoranda, Judge Sweney denied the petition for an injunction pending a hearing on the merits.

The motion to intervene was brought by Charles E. Wyzanski of Washington, D. C., in behalf of the United States Department of Internal Revenue and the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Conference Held On Security Plans

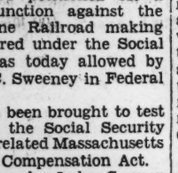
Final details of mailing forms to all employers of more than eight persons throughout the State, next Monday, thus starting in operation the old-age security program which will affect 26,000,000 workers of the United States, were taken up at a conference today between John Pearson, New England regional director of the Federal Social Security Board, and post office officials at board headquarters, 120 Boylston Street.

Representing the post office were Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague, Assistant Postmaster John Gleavy and Postoffice Inspector Thomas P. Cronin.

Employers will receive a form known as "employer's application for identification number." It asks seven simple questions, the answers to which will enable the post office to know how many application forms to deliver to each employer. Then, beginning on Nov. 24, the post office will start distribution to workers, through their employers, of forms known as "application for Social Security account number."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Mostly overcast tonight and Friday, probably with occasional rain; not so cold tonight; slightly colder Friday; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to north or northeasterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Friday, changing to snow in north portion; slightly warmer in south and central portions tonight; colder Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; slightly colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest to northwest or north winds and overcast weather with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	38	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	38	38	New York	38	32
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	56	46
Helena	34	20	Philadelphia	42	38
Jacksonville	58	68	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	40	40	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	64	60	Washington	44	38
Miami	78	78			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 12.
B—Minimum, Nov. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:12 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Friday, 10:21 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Believe It or Not

This is the story of the mackerel with a rubber band.

It showed up at Fish Pier this morning. Apparently it had been banned by its playmates for the unfishlike conduct of wearing the rubber band around what might be its neck, if mackerel have necks.

It must have been ostracized, because mackerel are usually very sociable fish and go together nearly everywhere—south in the winter, north in the summer—but this poor fish was singular among a motley group of 45,000 haddock, hake and cod in the net of the New Bedford dragger, Venture II.

Capt. Fred Surrette of the Venture II looked over the fish, noted the rubber band and wondered.

"Why, it is nothing new," piped up Old Salt No. 1. "In my day I've seen a number of mackerel with rubber bands around their necks."

"But not lately," chimed in Old Salt No. 2. "We haven't seen any hereabouts for some time now. There used to be a lot!"

"How so?" asked the credulous reporter.

"Very simple," replied O. S. No. 1.

"Yes, very simple," agreed O. S. No. 2.

"But how?" insisted the C. R.

"Why, the mackerel love to play around the steamers," explained O. S. No. 1. "They jump and leap, cavort and slither. The passengers throw rubber bands overboard and try to ring the fish. Often they succeed. That's all."

"Yes, that's all," assented O. S. No. 2.

"Mackerel are dumb," added O. S. No. 1. "Sloping foreheads, you know."

"And weak chins," added O. S. No. 2.

"Easy to ring," concluded O. S. No. 1.

Minimum Wage Rules Set Up For Clothing Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12—Shops and factories in the State of New Hampshire that are engaged in the production of clothing and accessories, have been informed by the minimum wage board that effective Dec. 1 the following regulations shall govern that industry.

1. Minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for women and minors employed in the manufacture of winter outfits and men's clothing.

2. Twenty cents an hour shall be the minimum to such women and minors as are employed in the manufacture of handkerchiefs, aprons, gloves, women's housedresses, and other such accessories.

3. Fifteen cents an hour shall be the minimum for women and minors employed as apprentices in these fields.

It is further stipulated that these workers shall not be paid for less than three hours on any day they are asked to report for work; while workers are required to wait at the place of business without being put to actual work, the same hourly rate as during work shall prevail; six months will be the maximum for apprenticeships; employees on piece work rates that exceed by the hour the named hourly rate shall not be affected by the rates named; anyone under the age of 21 is classed as a minor; and no deductions are permitted from the rates except for unemployment compensation taxes.

The minimum wage office of the Department of Labor states that the minimum rate for the clothing and accessories industries will be $10 a week under the 40-hour work week prevailing in the field, and $13.25 for the state maximum 54-hour work week.

More Prosperity For N. E. Forecast

Boston today welcomed the key man of the nation's commerce.

Alexander V. Dye, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, made port by motorcar from Washington, D. C., to tell business men at the Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce about the outlook for American trade development at their dinner meeting this evening.

As head of the bureau, Dr. Dye—his degree was received at the University of Leipzig, Germany—is in constant touch with the world-wide network of trade commissioners, commercial attachés, and contact men that Uncle Sam has stationed at strategic points in all nations. He was a university professor of modern languages and served in the American consular service before taking up a private business career that was followed by entering the service of the bureau.

Recovery in New England has been most encouraging, Dr. Dye assured the reporter today. Its diversified industries, its natural scenic beauty, its great fisheries, its proverbial inventiveness and enterprise, hold promise of continued increasing prosperity, he declared. About two thirds of all the specific lines of manufacturing in the country are produced in New England. The fisheries yield about $13,000,000 annually. Visitors to New England seashores and mountains are estimated to spend about $400,000,000 annually. All of which augurs well for the future of New England, he said.

Bank Perjury Case On Trial in Vermont

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 12 (AP)—Lathrop H. Baldwin, treasurer of the Marble Savings Bank, testified today at his trial for perjury that Gov. Charles M. Smith told him in 1932 the banking situation was too critical to divulge information about a shortage.

Mr. Smith is president of the bank from which John J. Cocklin, former bookkeeper, is blamed for defalcations amounting to $251,000. The perjury charge is an outgrowth of the defalcation.

Mr. Baldwin, the final defense witness, testified Governor Smith told him nothing pertaining to the shortage should get outside the trustees' room.

Textile Companies With 6600 Workers Announce Pay Rise

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—Approximately 6000 employees of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, Inc., employed in mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will share a wage increase estimated at $720,000 annually, starting Nov. 23, Harold J. Walter, treasurer and general manager of the company, announced today.

Mr. Walter said the increase would average approximately 10 per cent for each worker.

The company's mills are located in Uxbridge, Lowell, Millbury, Putnam, Conn., Woonsocket, R. I., North Smithfield, R. I., and Pascoag, R. I.

Almost immediately, the Waucantuck Worsted Company, located in Uxbridge, and employing 600 persons, announced a simflar increase. This will mean an approximate increase of $60,000 annually in the company's pay roll.

J. T. Brady, general manager, said the increase was being granted despite the fact that the mill had several months' orders on hand, based on the old wage scale.

Middies Will Not Parade in Boston

Officially Bostonians will not witness the blue-clad ranks of marching midshipmen from the U. S. Naval Academy on Saturday when they come to meet Harvard on the football field. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today received a telegram from Rear-Admiral D. F. Sellers, superintendent of the Academy at Annapolis, declining the Mayor's invitation for the midshipmen to parade as guests of the City of Boston.

Said Superintendent Sellers:

"Detailed plans and schedule will prevent parading in the city."

As a result, Bostonians and suburbanites who want to see the midshipmen on parade will have to go to the football game. Visitors will parade on to the field and around the field prior to the game according to the Rear-Admiral.

Newton Fund Drive To Begin Tonight

The Newton community fund campaign to raise $188,457 as guarantee for another year's support of 14 agencies, begins tonight with a dinner for more than 2000 volunteer workers at Newton High School. The drive will continue until Nov. 23.

Achievement of the minimum goal mentioned will provide grants which have been budgeted to the Newton Hospital, District Nursing Association, Aid Association, Stone Institute and Newton Home, Catholic Welfare Committee, Welfare Bureau, Music School, Norumbega council, Y. M. C. A., Girl Scouts, Mayor's Relief Committee, Stearns School Center, Community Center, Newton Circle and Social Service Index. Maynard Hutchinson, campaign director, urged the workers to feel that "you are taking opportunity to our neighbors. When you seek chest pledges you make no begging request."

Boston Today

Former Curley Aide 'On Skids'

Governor Curley was prepared to write finis to his long association with Richard Grant, his former secretary, today by removing him from his $7000-a-year position on the Public Utilities Commission. The Governor admitted as much when he said that he was waiting for a report from Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the commission, before making a recommendation to the Executive Council.

The Governor said there had been reports that Mr. Grant was not co-operative. He did not specify whether he referred to non-co-operation on the utilities commission, or —as State House observers would have it—during the Governor's recent unsuccessful senatorial campaign. In previous campaigns Mr. Grant has been one of the Governor's principal radio mainstays. This fall he remained off the air.

But the Grant situation was only one phase of the Governor's busy day. It was one of the most active days of his administration. Reason: Rumors he intended asking approval for wholesale dismissals and replacements in key positions when the Executive Council convened.

No sooner had the State House doors swung open this morning than an influx of job hunters—not usually early risers—began. They thronged about the Governor's office, but they were not the garden variety of job hunter.

They were the elite of politics, looking for the $10,000 plum as head of the Department of Mental Diseases, or one of the two $7000 Utilities Commission yacancies.

The Governor arrived early and began interviewing the applicants. It was reported that Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Executive Council from the Fourth District, was closeted with the Governor while many applicants were seen.

Republicans Lose 1 House Member

The Nov. 3 election excitement and clamor found Republicans rejoicing that despite Democratic landslides they had gained considerable ground in the Massachusetts House and Senate.

Today, however, the G. O. P. learned of a slight shrinking in the size of its House victory, for a recount completed in the twelfth Bristol district yesterday showed Representative Cyrus C. Rounseville Jr., Republican, defeated rather than elected. On election day he was reported the victor by 37 votes.

The overturning recount makes the standing in the House 135 Republicans and 105 Democrats, instead of 136 Republicans, 104 Democrats. Several other recounts still remain, including one in the twenty-first Suffolk district, where Representative Michael J. Ward, Democratic leader in the House, lost by 160 votes.

Representative Rounseville, the loser in this year's recount contest, was the winner in a similar situation in 1934.

WPA 'Too Slow'; Contractor Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., Nov. 12.

FAILURE of the WPA to make but "very little progress" on the Washington Street bridge in Penacook has caused Arthur E. Roby, city clerk, to instruct the Federal Agency to cease work on the project not later than Nov. 14 to make room for a private contractor with whom the city government has arranged to complete the work.

The project was started more than five months ago by the WPA, and Mayor John W. Storrs declares that "very little has been accomplished on a job that should have been completed in six weeks, with efficient handling."

Considerable agitation has arisen from the bridge being closed to traffic for such a long period and city officials report that their efforts to have the Federal Agency speed up work met with no success.

Greater Power Sought by R. I. Labor Division

Law to Enable the Bureau to Force Payment of Wages Proposed

Other Bills Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12—When L. Metcalfe Walling, chief of the State Division of Labor, returns from the conference of State labor commissioners held in Washington, his department will begin the drafting of a law to give his department the power to force employers to pay wages due employees, it was learned at the State House.

Under the wage plan, the State labor department would be empowered to act against employers who have successfully evaded the payment of wages due their employees. The division attempted to solve the problem at the last session of the General Assembly by an amendment to the State corporation law but the department found that the individual employer and not the big concern was the source of complaint.

The proposed law, it was said, would authorize the setting up of a wage board to receive complaints of evasion of payment of wages and conduct hearings before ordering the employer to pay the amounts that are due.

Workers' Complaints

Most of the complaints are from workers who are employed by individuals who hire but a few hands. The amount of money in many cases is said not to be sufficient to warrant court action or expenses for legal assistance.

The amendment to the corporation law, which holds the organization responsible for the wages for all employers, was passed without any opposition at the last session of the General Assembly and both parties are said to favor the new move on the part of Mr. Walling for greater wage protection.

In his annual report to Governor Green, Mr. Walling called attention to the numerous cases of "non-wage payment" cases brought to his department and that his department was unable to act legally in the interests of the victims. He said, however, that in many cases the interest shown by the division had been responsible for the accused employers making restitution to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Greater Power Sought

In this report he asked that his department be given greater power, through legislation, to act against employers, who, wilfully or otherwise, fail to pay their workers.

At the division's office, it was learned that changes in present labor laws would be advocated, either at the proposed special session next month or during the early days of the 1937 session.

The changes will be asked for the workmen's compensation law which was amended several times during the past meeting of the legislatures after much opposition from the G. O. P. in the state senate. The new amendments would add new causes for which the employees might obtain benefits.

It was indicated that because of the opposition to the changes in the law made by representatives of the Associated Industries and Metal Trades, Inc., at the last session, there was a possibility that the amendments might be introduced at the proposed special session in which there appears to be a fair chance of having them enacted into law.

When the new General Assembly meets in January, the Republicans will have a sufficient majority in the Senate to block all legislation that their special interests oppose. The Democrats are expected to support the Walling program.

The division also intends to ask the General Assembly to make certain changes in the law governing the payment of unemployment compensation. The changes, it was said, would deal mostly with administrative details.

Advancement of World Peace Calls for Trained Thinking, Miss McAfee Tells Wellesley

Monumental Job of Re-education Needed First to Replace War-Assumption, She Says in Address to College Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 12—While asserting "peace is essentially the problem of the student," Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley College, rejected the "Oxford oath" which binds its subscribers to refrain from participation in any war regardless of its purpose, in her address last night at the Armistice Day rally of students and faculty in Alumnae Hall.

Miss McAfee said the problem of achieving world peace is not limited to undergraduates enrolled in academic courses, but is for men and women "who are willing and able to exert the mental energy to study why we fight and how we can avoid it."

Referring to the Oxford oath, which was suggested by leaders of the Oxford Group movement, and which has become popular at Princeton University, Miss McAfee said the oath "does not appeal" to her. She said it is "not particularly helpful," pointing out that "times will change, students will change, and, while I hope no conviction about the futility of war will change, I personally incline to leave to the future the decision about specific conduct of this sort."

The young president, in office only two months, is already a favorite speaker with the college students. Alumnae hall was crowded with those who were interested in hearing her outline a program emphasizing education and tolerance, rather than hysterical mass action, as a means of preventing war. She questioned the fundamental effectiveness of means to peace until the nations of the world genuinely want peace so deeply that they demand whatever devices are established to facilitate international relations.

"Until the maintenance of peace becomes a part of the customs," she said, "I truly believe we cannot avoid war which is now established as the normal, traditional, socially accepted way to settle disputes."

Later she stated, "We who hope for peace have a much more profound problem on our hands than the problem of getting some act through Congress or demanding its enforcement when it becomes law. It is our task to perform a monumental job of re-education, to replace a war-assumption with a peace-assumption, to get a great nation to act on an assumption of good will rather than hate. Until that shift in basic social attitude has occurred, I question whether there is any hope of maintaining peace."

Essential Peace Task

The essential task of those who hope for peace she defined as re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

N. H. Legislature Expected to Pass 48-Hour Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12—When the New Hampshire Legislature convenes the first of the year it is expected to be called on to enact several important pieces of legislation.

From the Republican platform it is most certain that party members will introduce a 48-hour work week bill for women and minors in industry. It seems quite probable that it will be enacted as in the past the Democrats have favored a 48-hour law while the Republicans have opposed it.

Then tax reform is bound to be a problem facing the law-makers. The New Hampshire Farm Bureau is backing a program calling for a reduction of the present burden on real property coupled with a broadening of the tax base to equalize property tax rates as between towns.

Additional legislation is expected to favor the creation of a state police system, and to permit the state to accept present or future aid from federal agricultural legislation.

It always has been said that residents of the farming sections of New Hampshire have craved membership in the legislature for it has kept them busy a large portion of the cold winter months every other year. But now the Farm Bureau is advocating legislation which would reduce the length of the legislative sessions by increasing the length of the legislative day.

Waltham to Put Seal On Municipal Cars

All municipal cars in Waltham will be marked with the city seal, it was decided today, after a conference of department heads with Mayor Frederick L. MacDonald. It was decided to eliminate police cars from the order, because it was felt it might interfere with the efficiency of the department. Police Chief Richard Currin said officers are handicapped now by the ease with which motorists and lawbreakers can spot police cars even without the seals.

Fall River Votes City Linen Plant To Celanese Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 12—Preparing the way for the coming to Fall River of an immense plant of the Celanese Corporation of America, to be located in the American Printing Company mills, the Fall River City Council has voted to transfer to the new corporation "for the consideration of $1" the municipally-owned American Linen Company property adjacent to the printing company plant.

The council has also committed itself to the granting of a license for a vast chemical plant to be located on the linen mill site, and to the closing of both Ferry and Almond streets bordering on the linen mill plant, thus completing the initial steps in fulfillment of the stipulations of the celanese officials for location of a plant in this city.

Both Fall River and state engineers have offered their assistance to the celanese representatives in connection with the chemical plant and health regulations and after a study of the requirements have said that there is no reason why the plant cannot be built under existing regulations.

The council has already met the citizens' committee which is active in bringing the plant here and an agreement is being drawn up for presentation to the celanese attorneys in New York. Early completion of negotiations, with outright purchase of the printing company plant, is anticipated, successfully ending efforts of nearly a year and a half to bring the big corporation here.

Among those who have conferred with the celanese officials are Mayor Alexander C. Murray; Edmond Cote, chairman of the insurance board of this city, and Rupert S. Carven and Henry B. Sawyer of Boston; Edward R. Harrington, council president; John S. Brayton, president of the B. M. C. Durfee Trust Company; Albert A. Harrison, James A. Burke, treasurer of several mills; Richard S. Thompson of the R. A. McWhirr Company, and Oliver M. Cherry of Cherry & Webb Company, department stores.

Radio Stations Seek More Power

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Hearings on three Lewiston, Maine, applications for construction permits for new broadcasting stations were postponed indefinitely today by the Communications Commission.

Philip J. Wiseman and the Twin City Broadcasting Company, Inc., each sought to operate on a 12-0-kilocycle frequency with 100 watts power and unlimited time. Arthur E. Seagrave sought to operate on 1420 kilocycles with 100 watts power night time and 250 watts daytime.

The hearings were continued at the request of the Cumberland Broadcasting Company, Portland, Maine, which has an application pending for similar service.

Rochester, N. H., Gets High School And Athletic Field Free of Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 12—This city is going to have a new $600,000 high school and athletic field and it will cost the city very little if anything.

This has been made possible by a gift from the Spaulding family of a sum of not more than $360,000. It is stipulated that the city obtain a 45 per cent grant toward the construction from the PWA.

A few years ago the Spaulding brothers, Rolland and Huntley, both former New Hampshire governors, gave their home town of Townsend, Mass., a modern high school and now they with their families are determined that their adopted home of Rochester shall likewise benefit from their good fortune.

Besides the Spaulding Fibre Company of this city the Spauldings are interested in the lumber industry, banking, and other fields. Rolland Spaulding has been prominent in the affairs of the New England Governors' Railroad Committee.

Library at Brown Seeks More Room

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12—Larger quarters for the John Hay Library at Brown University are urged in the annual report of Henry B. Van Hoesen, university librarian.

The library is named for John Hay, a Brown alumnus who was graduated in 1858 and was secretary to Abraham Lincoln. It now contains approximately 500,000 volumes and books. During the past year, the librarian reports the acquisition of more than 21,000 items.

Under one of the experimental projects, nearly 7000 pages of books, manuscripts and documents were reproduced on films by a new process of miniature photography which enables the library to project the page on a large screen.

WMAS of Springfield Pleads for More Time

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Radio Station WMAS of Springfield, Mass., sought a permit from the Communications Commission today to operate with 1000 watts power day and night. The station at present operates with 100 watts power at night.

Appearing before an examiner on behalf of the application were Mrs. Mary Cheney Stephenson, vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Dean Edrop of Christ Church Cathedral; Dr. Alfred M. Glicknam, president of the board of education, and Mayor Martens, all of Springfield.

They testified it was impossible for the station, with its present power at night, to accommodate civic, church and women's organizations in reaching suburban towns.

Teachers Seek More Help For Maine Schools

Superintendents Join in Urging More State Aid for Civic Education

New Bill Is Drawn

Features of Plan to Come Up for Statewide Discussion by Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER - FOXCROFT, Maine, Nov. 12—A new school finance bill is being formulated by a joint committee of the Maine Teachers Association and the Maine Superintendents Association. This bill stresses greater participation on the part of the State in financing the educational activities of all municipalities.

This proposed bill will be discussed at important educational gatherings to be held Nov. 18 at 2 p. m., in Dover-Foxcroft and in the evening of the same day at Bangor. Dr. Milton D. Proctor, president of Westbrook Junior College, Portland, will explain the bill at these meetings. Dr. Florence Hale of New York, editor of the National Education Association Journal, will be another of the speakers at these meetings.

Features of Measure

The outstanding features of the new bill are as follows:

1. Establishment of a minimum expenditure per unit of instruction of $783 in elementary schools; $1305 in secondary schools, one-half this amount to be paid by the State.

2. Reimbursement by the State of one-half the cost of transportation or board of pupils, both elementary and secondary, said cost not to exceed $30 a year per pupil for transportation or $150 a year per pupil for board, transportation or board of secondary pupils to be dependent on vote of special appropriation by town as at present.

3. Reimbursement to towns not maintaining high schools to the amount of one-half the legal tuition paid, said amount not to exceed the subsidy paid to towns maintaining high schools with enrollments comparable to the number of tuition pupils.

4. Establishment of an equalization fund to be distributed to those towns which, after the three foregoing sections have been complied with, would still be required to appropriate a sum greater than would be provided by a tax rate for schools of 11 mills, the State to provide from this equalization fund such sums as would be necessary in excess of the amount produced by an 11 mill tax.

Conditions of Payments

These payments by the State are to be conditional upon the several municipalities appropriating, to be raised by taxation, at least $391.50 per elementary teaching unit and $652.50 per secondary teaching unit, an amount not less than one-half the amount paid for secondary tuition for the preceding school year, and an amount not less than one-half the cost of transportation and board of pupils for the preceding school year. This bill will accomplish the following:

1. Provide a minimum of $783 for financing each elementary teaching unit and $1305 for each secondary teaching unit.

2. Relieve small towns of the excessive burden of secondary tuition which they now carry, releasing funds for the improvement of their elementary schools.

3. Relieve the municipalities of a part of the burden of the expense of transportation and board of pupils, thus encouraging towns to assume their proper responsibility for the transportation and board of secondary pupils.

4. Make possible the maintenance of an equal or higher standard of education in every municipality within the State at a reduction in property tax.

5. Do away with all present aids and subsidies not mentioned above with the exception of vocational education, evening schools, academies, and the subsidy to superintendents of schools, which will continue to be subsidized as at present.

Total need to finance bill:	$3,059,035
Amt. available from 3 1/3 mill tax:	1,478,504
Amount of new money needed:	1,580,531
State aid to Dover-Foxcroft in 1934	6,403
State aid to Dover-Foxcroft new plan	16,796

Moffett to Paint Somerville Mural

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Ross Moffett, Provincetown, Mass., artist, won a $2000 award to paint a mural in the Somerville post office, the Treasury Department announced today.

Mr. Moffett's mural will depict a skirmish between British soldiers and colonists, believed to have taken place near the site of the post office. One of Mr. Moffett's murals is in the Provincetown town hall and another in the Holyoke post office.

Cornerstone Laid in Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 12—The cornerstone of the new Soldiers' Memorial Building was laid here yesterday with addresses by former Mayor Nathan P. Avery of this city and the Rev. George S. L. Connor of St. Michael's Cathedral in Springfield. The memorial tablet, which now stands on the City Hall lawn in honor of the World War veterans, will be placed in the new structure.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr. 8.

COLONIAL — "Ethan Frome," starring Pauline Lord in a dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel of the same name. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

EXETER—"Murder by an Aristocrat," with Margaret Churchill. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

TREMONT — "Times Square Lady," with Virginia Bruce and Robert Taylor. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:24, 5:23, 8:20. Also "Captain January," featuring Shirley Temple. 10:09 a. m., 12:51, 3:49, 6:47, 9:45.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN — "Pigskin Parade," featuring Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Arline Judge and others. 10:45 a. m., 1:38, 4:31, 7:24, 10:17. Tomorrow: "Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell and Allen Jenkins. Stage: "Showboat Ahoy," featuring Conrad Thibault in a musical revue.

UPTOWN—"Wives Never Know." 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 10:43 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:31, 7:47, 10:03. Also latest "March of Time."

UNIVERSITY — "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Rosalind Russell and John Boles in "Craig's Wife." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Star for a Night," featuring Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places with Lowell Thomas," "Star Reporter," "The City Slicker," "Shorty, the Sailor," "Four Eton Boys," newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs On Page 11

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by John McCormack, assisted by Edwin Schneider, accompanist. 8:30.

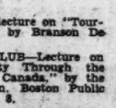
WPA CONCERT — Symphonic-Swing Orchestra, Al Starita, conductor. Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets, Allston. 8.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Touring the Emerald Isle," by Branson De Cou. 7:45.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Lecture on "New Trails of Beauty Through the Western Wonderland of Canada," by the Rev. Charles W. Casson. Boston Public Library, Copley Square. 8.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE — "The Key to the City," by Mrs. Bertha C. Miller, with movies and orchestra. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street. 7:45.



HYDE PARK WPA LECTURE — "Reviewing Popular Novels," by Miss Abigail Lazelle. Library, Harvard Avenue. 8.

DU BOROW STUDIO—Illustrated lecture on "Through the Back Door of the Circus," by George Brinton Beal, movie critic of the Boston Post. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

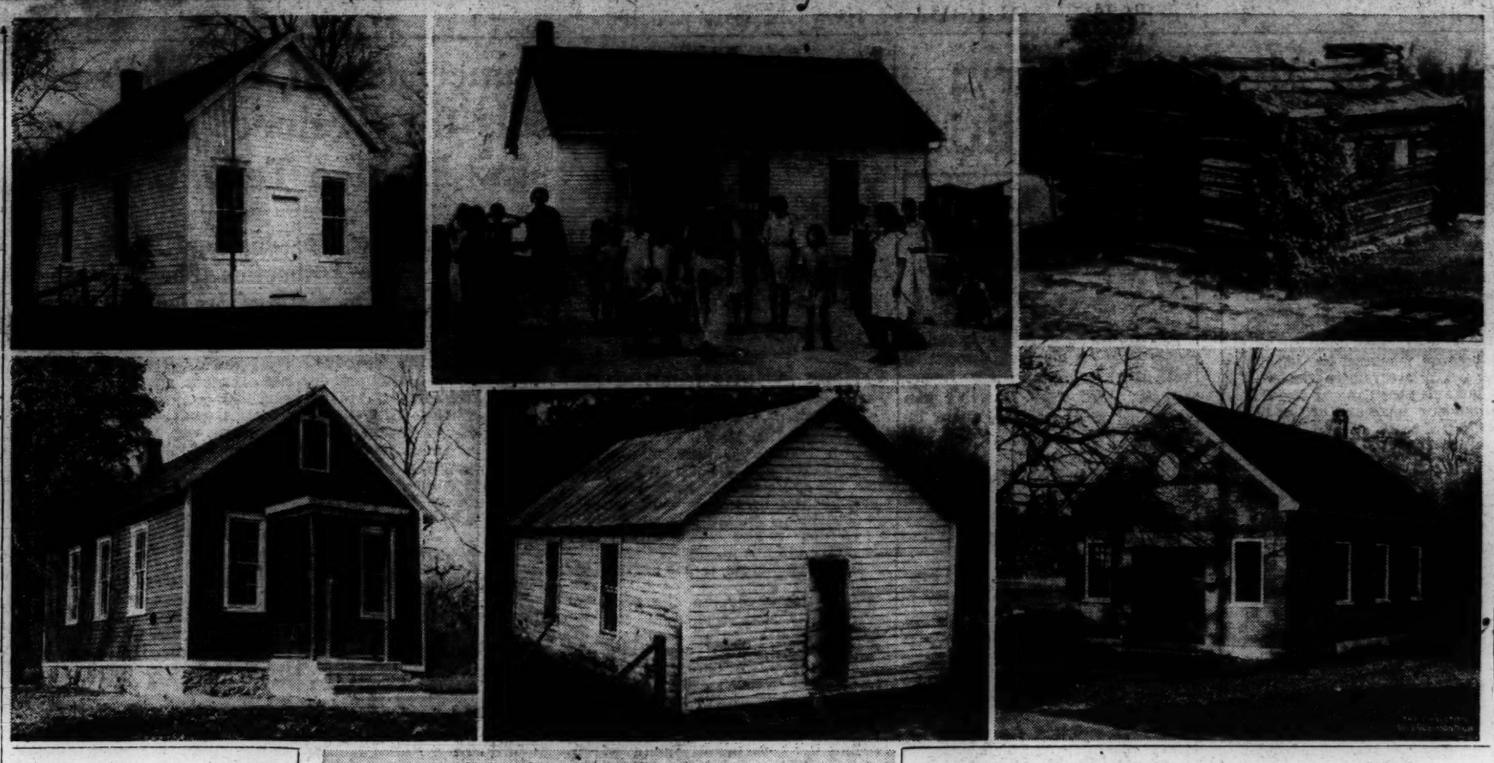
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Vases" guidance tour by Miss Magimnis. 11.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE annual bazaar 10 to 10.

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Werner Josten, guest composer, will conduct his own Symphony in F. 2:30.

Little Red Schoolhouses Are Still Busy With the Three R's

Mostly they are painted white and although many of them have been absorbed by the central school plan, there are still enough left to carry out the old New England tradition that lickin' an' larnin' have a peculiar relation to each other.



All over the United States the approximations of that pioneer institution, the "little red schoolhouse," are open again. True, most of them are painted white, if they are painted at all. On the books of school systems, they are identified as "one-room schools." In 1930 60 per cent of the school buildings in use in the country were of this one-room variety, differing very little indeed from the type characteristic of the early "Three R" days in New England and, as frontiers widened, elsewhere over the country.

Legend has built up the impression that the "little red schoolhouse" is strictly a New England institution. Certainly it originated in New England, where the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay provided for town schools and a college "while the tree stumps were as yet scarcely weather-brown in their earliest harvest fields."

Beginnings

Within four years from the settlement of Boston, the colony numbered 4000 people. They built houses, laid out the roads which were the cause of later assertions that the streets of Boston are as they are because they adhere to the cowpaths of the early inhabitants. And presently a law was passed, requiring every township of 50 householders to maintain "a school for reading and writing," and every town of 100 householders a grammar school which would fit the young for the university (in 1636, the General Court appropriated money for a college, and in 1638 John Harvard, "a godly Gentleman and lover of learning," gave one half his estate, or about £1700, and all his library for such a college).

It was a good thing Governor Berkley of Virginia was not around at the time. In 1671, reporting on the State of Virginia, when he had finished saying acidly of the clergy that "We have 48 parishes and our ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better *if they would pray oftener and preach less*," he fell upon the subject of education with mighty wrath and said: "But I thank God there are no *free schools* nor *printing*, and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years!"

Teacher as Social Worker

The tradition which still exists in rural districts, that church and school are the center of community life, was established in the early colonies, and it has never more justified itself than in the last two or three decades when the "country schoolmarm," as she is affectionately called, has shown herself capable, not only as a teacher of arithmetic and grammar and geography, but as social worker, counselor, guide, friend,—and even sometimes pastor. She has had to put up with a lot of nonsense; a country school wouldn't be a country school without a No. 1 bully,—usually a great lout of a boy whose high spirits stem from a native dislike of "bein' shet up."

More than one young thing, fresh out of the State normal school, has arrived on the opening day of school to find a salute in the form of all the windows knocked out, desks overturned, the tongue to the schoolbell hid; but as a statue has been set up, commemorating the pioneer mother, some day surely someone will design a figure of the school teacher, and into the modeling of the features will go an appreciation and understanding of the patience, the yearning to teach the young something on which to build a good career, a sense of humor, a talent for leadership, an enormous ingenuity at devising a system of hot mid-day lunches for children who come from homes that cannot afford to provide even cold lunch, and a conviction that there is something to the business of school teaching beyond merely drumming multiplication tables and participles into the wool-gathering thoughts of the young.

Primitive System Persists

While reduced budgets, the consolidation of schools and new distributions of attendance due to revised methods of transportation of school children are all bringing about a decline in one-room schools which began in 1918, New England still had nearly 10,000, Illinois has over that number, and South Dakota has the largest percentage of its total schools, 88.51 per cent, or 4744.

In New England, as of 1930, Maine had the largest number of one-room schools—1761. Rhode Island, being the littlest state in New England, had, appropriately, only 84.

Many a teacher of a one-room school can tell tales about her school as an arena for strong feeling in the community. The teacher at her work is flanked on the outside by parents who stick staunchly by the "No lickin', no larnin'!.. philosophy of education, and arrive promptly on the morning of the first day of school to indicate by their eager, knowing expressions that they expect the teacher to do her duty, "accordin' " and not go trying to put off discipline on the home folks. And, on the inside, by lusty groups —which may easily range in age from six to 24—who feel that, if there must be education, let it be lively and full of fireworks!

Summer and Winter

Most of us remember at least a brief interval in a one-room school. The scarred, sturdy desks, carved all over with entwined hearts, and initials; the slightly acrid smell of generations of chalk dust, accumulated in cracks and crevices of a building whose plain wooden walls have an unbelievable capacity for holding the heat of the first spring days, and for letting out the warmth of the pot-bellied stove on days when the snowdrifts are piled up above the sills.

"Self-Expression"

There is a kind of nostalgia for most of us in the mention, in the biography of Dwight Morrow, of the schooling received by the five Morrow boys from their schoolmaster father by way of McGuffey's Reader, Ridpath's History of the United States, Eaton's Common School Arithmetic and Mitchell's Geography. Those of us who never actually studied those classics heard often enough of them from elders, who sighed for the good old days when learning was learning and there was no such nonsense as "allowing a child to express itself," and if it were seized with the urge to go to painting pink giraffes in the aisle right in the middle of learning the table of eight.

In many a district the "little red schoolhouse" today continues to open a month earlier than city schools, in order that, when time comes for spring plowing, the boys may have received their quota of learning and be free to help on the farm.

Teacher's Pocket

In many a district teachers have to be resourceful about augmenting the supplies allowed by the all too slim appropriations. If they receive the number of boxes of chalk they requisitioned, plus the new broom, they have to use mail-order catalogues or old almanacks to supplement scant textbook supplies. And more than one teacher can tell you pathetic stories of the mothers who took to "just dropping in" when word got around that the children were being provided with a warm lunch—soup and crackers, paid for out of the teacher's pocket—because they themselves, on all too scant relief allowances, were, with shadows of hurt and disillusion in the depths of their big, somber eyes, hungry.

Planning the Space

It is pretty hard to keep school for a crowd of boys and girls ranging in age from 6 to 24, in one room. Many a teacher who expected to get her experience only gradually has found herself pitched in over her head practically on the first day of school, and has developed a knack of "landscaping" the inadequate building into several rooms, by means of a couple of benches put in the entry for a class in arithmetic, the consolidation of members of a geography class in the "northwest" corner of the building, a class in nature study out on the scarred and awry doorstep, while a class in American history holds forth on the "south side" of the schoolroom, with the teacher sitting on the window sill.

Parental Approval

What can be said of the young teacher, new and trembling with apprehension over whether her normal school training was going to stand by her, now she had to get on her feet and use it, when she is suddenly confronted with the mother of the school bully, full of good-natured curiosity as to how it happens that Jefferson has been in school a whole week "an' ain't been whupped yet." We are accustomed to hearing this age spoken of as one in which youth is intolerant of control and discipline. But make no mistake, the good old tradition of discipline—and by the school teacher rather than by the parents—still exists; and any teacher of a one-room school in the country can tell you so. The teacher is evidently looked on as capable of some magical way with the "rod not to be spared," and for every parent who wishes the rod to be spared there are two who look on the teacher as the natural heir to the privilege of "teachin' 'em what's what!"

Going On to More

One change seems noticeable, since the old days of the one-room school. Then, the prevailing idea among the young was to "git learned" and go free as quickly as possible. Nowadays, the major proportion seems anxious to go on to more learning. First, to junior high (if it, too, isn't housed in the one-room) and then to high; maybe to state agricultural school or normal school. The idea that there is too much youth and not enough occupations to absorb it, does not seem to have penetrated many of the regions where the one-room still functions; but the idea, of getting out and being something, has. And who can say that in large part, this concept of reaching out, to some goal of ambition, is not one of the greatest gifts that largely unsung band of country schoolteachers has had to give? J. M.

By a Staff Photographer

The 'Deestrik Skule'

Whether in New England or the West or South, the Little One-Room School Is the Same. In the Above Collection Are Schools in Four States Where the Three R's Are Taught Much as They Were in Early Colonial Days. The One in the Lower Left Is at Brinckernoff, N. Y.; Center, Near Bear Hollow, Va.; Bottom, Olive Hill, Ky.; Upper Right, Harrodsburg, Ky., and Lower Right at Groton, Mass.

Whistler's Father, 'Forgotten Man,' Once Decorated by Tsar Nicholas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 12—Whistler made his mother famous through a portrait. But Whistler's father appears to be the most forgotten of famous men.

The elder Whistler's name was George Washington Whistler. He was sufficiently famed during his day that even the Tsar of Russia bowed at the hour of his funeral at Stoningham, Conn., in 1849.

While a resident of this city G. W. Whistler invented the common locomotive whistle. "G. W.'s" father, the artist's grandfather, constructed Fort Dearborn, thereby winning the admiration of President Madison. It was at the fort that George Washington Whistler was born.

George W. Whistler attended West Point, ranking first among his class in drawing, as did his son, the artist, when he attended the same school 30 years later.

After leaving West Point Whistler's father became a member of a corps that surveyed New England's harbor defenses. The contour system, now used in topography, is said to have been devised by him.

Whistler's father was well known as a railroad builder in his day in association with Captain McNeill. In Lowell he served as chief engineer for the "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Merrimack river." He also engaged in making locomotives here.

In 1842 he was named by Tsar Nicholas of Russia to assist in construction of the St. Petersburg-Mosoow Railroad, in the building of which he had as many as 60,000 men working under his direction at one time. The Tsar honored him with the Cross of St. Anne. The elder Whistler passed on in 1849 before the great Russian railroad was completed.

Whistler's father—the man whose body was carried by the Russian Imperial Barge to the Baltic Sea and for whom the American Society of Engineers erected a monument—is often referred to as the "Forgotten Man."

Amherst State College Discovers 37 Different Ways to Cook Apples

To co-operate in the celebration of National Apple Week the extension service of Massachusetts State College has issued a folder of apple recipes that contains directions for using apples in 37 distinctive dishes. The recipes were prepared by May E. Foley, extension nutritionist, and are available free to residents of Massachusetts.

One of the most flavorful of the dishes described is baked apple with sausage. The cores are removed from medium-sized red apples and the centers are filled with sausages. One tablespoonful of brown sugar is allowed for each apple, and boiling water is added to one fourth the depth of the apples. The apples are then baked until soft in a moderate oven.

Another favorite recipe is for apple brown betty:

½ to 1 cup brown sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups stale bread crumbs
2 cups sliced or chopped apples
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
2 tablespoons butter

Mix sugar, spices, lemon rind, and salt. The amount of sugar depends on the acidity of the apples. In greased baking dish put layer of ⅓ of the crumbs, then ½ the apples. Scatter over half of the sugar mixture. Repeat. Pour milk over last layer of apples. Put on last third of crumbs, dot with butter. If apples are not juicy, add a little more milk. Cover, and bake in moderate oven for 40 minutes. Uncover after 25 minutes. Serve hot or very cold, with cream.

The leaflet is divided into four sections; one for main dishes using apples, one for relishes and salads using apples, one for apple desserts, and another for apple jams, jellies, and pickles. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Mailing Room, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

Harvard 'Movie' Nearly Finished

Harvard's official motion picture record of the recent tercentenary celebration, containing approximately 6000 feet of film, will be ready for projection late this month, David M. Little, assistant director of the celebration, has announced.

After a preview for members of the university the picture will be taken on a tour of all Harvard clubs in this country. The film shows only the high lights of the many festivities.

New Hampshire Farm Bureau Pushes Program of Rural Electrification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12—New Hampshire Farm Bureau efforts have resulted in at least 100 farmhouses being electrified during the past few weeks under the electrification program worked out by the bureau in co-operation with the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, and the private utility companies of the State.

The program has involved about 25 miles of lines. About 15 miles in additional lineage within the next few weeks will add more than 50 farms to the list of those electrified under the program.

Further plans have been advanced which will furnish electricity to 325 more families with the construction of 60 miles of lines.

Including the work already accomplished and that planned, 115 miles of lines in the state will have been placed to serve more than 500 farm families. Other rural extension of lines has been carried out, but these figures concern only the work under the co-operative plan of the Farm Bureau.

The bureau's largest project is in the town of Washington, near Hillsboro, where there are 95 possible customers for the private utility companies on 12 miles of new line.

Even before the co-operative program was worked out New Hampshire ranked among the first states on the basis of percentage of its farms electrified.

$50,000 Left for Wing On Stockbridge Library

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—Trustees of the Stockbridge Library Association announced today it had received a gift of $50,000 from Miss Mary Bement of New York and Stockbridge for the purpose of building a wing on the library.

The gift will be used with funds set aside several years ago by the late Joseph M. Choate and Miss Ellen King for similar improvements.

The present building, erected in 1863, was the gift of John E. Goodwich.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Amer. Farmer	Nov. 13	Plymouth	Nov. 22	Nov. 12, 8:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:00 am
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg	Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 8:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Francisco	Nov. 21	Nov. 16, 4:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Pedro	Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

‡American Farmer and Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

WPA to Serve Vermont Pupils Daily Hot Dish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 11—Discarded dinner pails may become the symbol of school children of this State when the latest WPA project, hot-lunch dishes, swings into full operation.

In several sections of Vermont, the WPA is preparing to serve one hot dish each day to supplement the lunch many youngsters carry to school. According to Mrs. Fannie P. Wood, State WPA home economist, the menu will include milk in some form at least three times a week, tomatoes once a week, and seafood once a week.

Preparation and serving of the dishes is under supervision of NYA workers. Food will be furnished by parents or local organizations, including Red Cross units. The project is a continuation of one started last winter when the WPA regularly fed 10,000 children in 266 schools of the State. Mrs. Wood will supervise the hot-lunch project.

Movement Started For Consumers Co-op In Springfield Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12—A public meeting to form a Springfield Consumers' Co-operative will be held in Classical High School auditorium next Monday evening, when a plan in development for several months is expected to lead to the enrollment of numerous local residents as members.

Stock will be offered on this occasion, and lines of operation submitted. It is understood that only one class of products will be dealt with at the beginning, with a view to gradual broadening of scope. Leaders of the movement are having counsel and guidance from experienced leaders in co-operative enterprises.

Speakers at the meeting will include Prof. Hartley W. Cross of the International Y. M. C. A. College, who will outline the history of co-operation and explain the principles involved, and Quentin Reynolds, general manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, who will present results of the local committee's investigation of the problem.

Behind the Microphone

Serious music, generally a weekend feature of radio programs, begins early in the week end, we find, now that radio's "winter season" has descended in full force upon the listener. It began today with a new series of chamber recitals of Brahms's music by the Coolidge String Quartet, at 3 p. m., over the Columbia network, through WEEI. Other dates in this series are Nov. 17, 19 and 24, and Dec. 1, 3, 8 and 10.

Then, proceeding into the evening hours, one finds the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, with Jose Iturbi, conductor, offering an all-Russian program at 8:30 p. m., over the WJZ network, through WBZ. Mr. Iturbi has chosen Balakirev's "En Boheme," a first-time programming, Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique) and the Introduction to Moussorgsky's opera "Khovantschina."

Finally on Thursday evening is the Bamberger Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzimn, conductor, from the Mutual network through WAAB, Boston, at 10:15 p. m. Soloist will be Edith Rosen, young pianist. Program will be first movement of Mozart's Concerto in D minor, with the soloist; Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, and the Prelude to Lohengrin.

Friday's serious music schedules lead us first to Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour on the NBC-Red and Blue networks at 2 p. m. Major work in this program will be the Haydn Symphony No. 88 in the Series D portion of the concert.

The most important winter première next to the resumption of the Philharmonic concerts is the new banker-sponsored series on Friday at 10 p. m. by the notable Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. This will be heard at 10 p. m. over Columbia, through WEEI. Program will include a group of Bach compositions, Debussy's "The Engulfed Cathedral" and the "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" from Wagner's "Ring" opera, "Ras Rheingold."

Though American business may pay him well for his business surveys, radio listeners will be able to listen to the comment of Willard M. Kiplinger, editor and publisher of the Kiplinger Washington Letters, a confidential business survey service, for a mere turn of the dial. Also Dr. Walter B. Pitkin, well-known author, will comment in the series. A number of leading banks in America have joined forces in this Philadelphia Orchestra series to restore banking to the esteem which it formerly enjoyed.

Late Friday evening those listeners who care to wait up may dial WEEI for some very choice Wagner as the San Francisco Opera is heard at 12 midnight over the NBC-WEAF chain. A distinguished group of Wagnerian singers including Kirsten Flagstead, Lauritz Melchior, Kathryn Meisle, Lotte Lehmann, Emanuel List and Friedrich Schorr will be heard in the second act of "Die Walküre" from the War Memorial Opera House. Fritz Reiner will conduct the orchestra.

Mme. Flagstad is cast as Brünnehilde, Mme. Lehmann as Sieglinde, Melchior as Siegmund, Miss Meisle as Fricka, Mr. Schorr as Wotan and List as Hunding. Marcia Davenport, well-known critic and writer, will comment for NBC. A. D. H.

Beebe-Stevens Talk Later

The combined talk of Dr. William Beebe and Maj. Albert Stevens, with motion pictures of the former's record descent of 500 fathoms into the sea, and the latter's record ascent of 14 miles into the stratosphere, has been postponed until January. The announcement comes from Symphony Hall, where the speakers were to have made their appearance next Sunday.

Fall River Seeks General Increase In Textile Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 12—Among the numerous matters to be considered by the executive council of the United Textile Workers of America at its session in New York city tomorrow and Saturday will be a general 5 per cent increase in wages for Fall River textile workers.

Inasmuch as the Fall River plants of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., and the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, and also the Stevens Textile Manufacturing Company are all paying their employees on the basis of a 5 per cent increase in wages, the textile councils of both the U. T. W. and the American Federation of Textile Operatives are seeking a general wage increase of the same amount for all operatives in local mills.

The A. F. T. O. council has already requested the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association to grant the 5 per cent wage increase. The manufacturers, after considering the petition in executive committee and at a meeting of the association as a whole, has taken it under advisement.

James Tansey, president of the A. F. T. O. council, told the manufacturers' executive committee that his organization had conducted a survey of Fall River mills three weeks ago and had concluded that a general 5 per cent wage increase was warranted.

The U. T. W. council considered the matter at a special meeting and then deferred action until after the New York session which will be attended by Edward F. Doolan of this city, secretary of the local U. T. W. Textile council and a member of the general executive board.

N. H. Liquor Survey Commission Plans Study of Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12—A State Liquor Survey Commission appointed by Governor Bridges and his Council is making a study and survey of the operation of the existing state laws relative to the sale of liquor, wines and beer.

Letters have been sent out to residents of the state, picked at random without regard to their wet or dry sentiments, asking their opinion on several questions of interest to the survey group.

The commission seeks to determine from these questionnaires if bootlegging has been stopped by the present set-up; the effect drinking has had on the morals of communities; whether the law enforcement bodies have done their part; the effect that drinking has had on people employed in various lines of business; the effect that repeal has had on home life; and the need of new educational policies in the public schools as a result of the return of liquor.

Coleman to Direct New Hampshire WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 12—Fred A. Coleman has been appointed director of operations for the WPA in New Hampshire and will have charge of 8000 relief workers employed on 300 projects in the State.

Mr. Coleman received a degree in civil engineering from Lehigh University in 1892, has operated railroads, designed foundry equipment, operated a coal mine, built large automobile factories in Russia, and has been engineer of the eastern New Hampshire division of the WPA.

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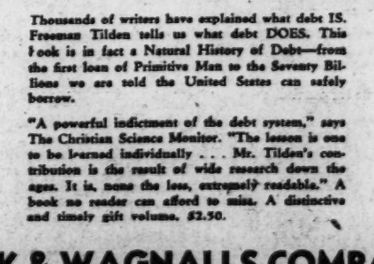

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New Haven Ordered to Build Two Sewage Treatment Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12—The theory that property damage from water pollution is sufficient reason for the State to require correction of the polluted condition, is implied in an order of the Connecticut State Water Commission, recently issued.

The commission has ordered the City of New Haven to build two sewage treatment plants in the next three years at a cost of $850,000. The reason given is that sewage from the city is polluting New Haven Harbor, spoiling the recreational value of neighboring beaches anad damaging the oyster industry in Long Island Sound.

In most states, says Brig. Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, director of the commission, control of pollution rests on the ground of public health. The Connecticut law rests on an economic basis.

It is easier, the director holds, to show property damage from pollution than it is to show danger to public health. It is also, he thinks, a sound basis for requiring control of water pollution.

In the New Haven case the testimony cited is from property owners and residents along the harbor who complained that under certain conditions of wind and tide sewage from the city was deposited on their beaches and from shell fishermen who said their industry had been severely damaged.

New Haven put up a strenuous fight against the order in a hearing before the commission and the city may now appeal to the courts. The city's contention is that it cannot afford the expense. It does not deny the pollution of the harbor.

In recent years the State Water Commission has made noticeable progress at cleaning up the State's streams. Hartford is completing a sewage plant that will end the depositing of untreated sewage in the Connecticut river here. Middletown, chief community on the river south of Hartford, is building a plant. Several towns on tributary streams of the Connecticut, among them New Britain and Farmington, have plants under way. Progress has been made in the Naugatuck river, one of the worst in the State from the standpoint of industrial waste pollution.

Along the shore, West Haven and Milford, the two towns west of New Haven on the Sound, have taken care of their sewage. It was West Haven's protest that prompted action against New Haven now.

Employee Relations To Be Major Topic Of N. E. Conference

Employer-employee relations and employee training will be the major topics considered at the industrial session of the twelfth New England Conference to be held under the auspices of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Nov. 19-20.

Ralph E. Flanders, president, Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., engineer, manufacturer and author, will be the chairman at this session, which is to be held Friday morning, Nov. 20.

W. G. Marshall, vice-president in charge of industrial relations for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penna., will speak on the maintenance of sound employer-employee relations as the basis of industrial expansion and progress.

Preceding Mr. Marshall's address, there will be a panel discussion on assuring an adequate supply of skilled labor for industry. H. P. Dutton, consulting editor, Factory Management and Maintenance, Chicago, will lead the discussion. He will be assisted by executives concerned with employee training in six representative New England manufacturing companies.

These executives and their firms are N. M. Du Chemin, assistant manager, General Electric Company, West Lynn Works; J. E. Goss, employment manager, Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; John H. Goss, vice-president, Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.; E. I. Peterson, superintendent, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Thompsonville, Conn.; E. Stubs, factory manager, Fellows Gear Shaper Company, Springfield, Vt.; and Archie Williams, associate manager, industrial relations, Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.

Sidney E. Cornelius, manager, Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, Conn., will present the findings of a recent survey of his organization of the demand for skilled labor among the industries at Hartford, Conn. The session is open to New England manufacturers and others interested in those industrial problems.

Radcliffe Concert Free to the Public

Following the growing trend toward free concerts set by the WPA musical groups, a concert at Radcliffe college in Cambridge will be open to the public free of charge.

This concert has been planned by the Music Board, an organization consisting of representatives from the Choral Society, the Music Club and the orchestra. The board functions so that students of Radcliffe may have every opportunity to enjoy really good music; to correlate musical activities within the college, and to prevent any overlapping which might occur because of the great number of musical events in Cambridge and Boston.

Members of the Choral Society and college orchestra, assisted by members of the Harvard University orchestra, will give this open concert under the direction of Malcolm Holmes, this and tomorrow evenings at 8:15.

The program, of more than usual interest, will contain "Io son bella," a canzonetta from Banchieri's madrigal comedy, "Saviezza Giovanile," in first American performance; Bach's Choral Prelude, "Christ lag in Todesbanden," arranged for orchestra by Malcolm Holmes; an allemande by Purcell, from manuscript; Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Hassler's motet, "Cantate Domine"; Percy Fletcher's arrangement of "Follow Me Down to Calow"; some Schubert waltzes, with voice parts added by Mandyczewski, and Parry's "Jerusalem," traditional baccalaureate hymn of the college.

Judge Gets Page 1 Apology

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12 (AP)—Under orders of Judge William M. Connell of Tenth District Court, Pawtucket, the Pawtucket Star Publishing Company and three employees purged themselves of contempt today by printing one-page retractions of and apologies for their attack upon Judge Connell for his acquittal of Sevellon Brown, Evening Bulletin-Providence Journal managing editor, on a charge of having smashed a Star-Narragansett race track photographer's camera. Judge Connell saw the statements before they were printed, and he ruled that they were sufficient to purge the paper and its employees of contempt.

'Promenade on the Beach'

Painting by Winslow Homer

This Canvas, Signed and Dated 1889, Never Has Been Exhibited Publicly and Is Not Listed in Catalogs Referring to Mr. Homer. Recently It Was Presented to the Springfield, Mass., Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Elizabeth H. Mills of Springfield as a Memorial to Her Father and Mother, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mills, Who Bought the Picture From the Artist, Painted Five Years After Mr. Homer Had Quit the World of Art Galleries and Studio Painters to Retire to Prout's Neck on the Maine Coast. It Belongs to the Period in Which His Greatest Work Was Turned Out, Including "Eight Bells" in the Addison Gallery of American Art and "Fogg Warning" at Boston. The General Tone Is a Slate Blue, Enlivened With Touches of Red and Green

What's Going On in the Arts

Doll and Richards

THE exhibitions which adorn the walls of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street have apparently been attracting a great deal of attention, and they are marked in many instances by that little symbol of purchase which has been seen so infrequently in recent years. Is it a happy sign of the times, or has Doll and Richards been pretty canny in its selection of sellable handiwork?

Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills brighten the larger gallery. The skill of this artist is well known in this vicinity and any exhibition which bears her name promises a treat to the eye. Laura Hills has made the pastel crayon respond to the sensitive characteristics of many species of flowers. Color, shape, individuality are realized with a deft hand which is obedient to an observant eye. The flowers are informed with their qualities of grace, boldness, modesty, brilliance or softness. Pansies are alert, petunias eager, peonies expansive, white roses austere. Laura Hills has a particular talent for assembling varied flowers in mixtures, arranging them gracefully and depicting them as though the smallest blossoms were important as a detail in an ensemble. Especially notable this season are her "Snowberries Against Green," "Yellow Nasturtiums," "Flowering Crabapple." These pastels are of interest to the gardener, botanist or decorator, as they are to the picture enthusiast.

Anthony Dyer is another exhibitor at Doll and Richards. Well-known scenes of the Old World have been painted by Mr. Dyer with special reference to pictorial splendor. Snow-capped mountains, lakes, villages are painted with opaque colors which register a great deal in few strokes. For achieving a panoramic view in realistic manner, Mr. Dyer seems to have reduced the brush strokes to an irreducible minimum. The method gains through consistent handling. It is remote, idyllic and objective.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

POLAR extremes of nonsensical farce and grim drama—entitled respectively "Wedding Present" and "The Accusing Finger"—shared the program which opened yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters.

"Wedding Present" requires a mood almost as scatterbrained as the

Designer

Vincente Minelli, Whose New Musical, "The Show Is On," Continues Through Next Week at the Shubert

two principal characters to be fully appreciated. It is laid in and out of a newspaper office amidst scoops about foreign archdukes and publicity-seeking aviators. Cary Grant and Joan Bennett are irresponsible reporters who manage to avoid marrying right up to the end. Some of their pranks, however, seem too childish even for this sort of silliness. Gene Lockhart is tops as the rebellious visiting archduke and William Demarest makes "Smiles" Benson an amiable gangster. George Bancroft, Conrad Nagel and Inez Courtney are also in the cast.

"The Accusing Finger," with Paul Kelly, Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt, Harry Carey and Robert Cummings, is a prison cell drama about an ace prosecutor who changes his mind about the rightness of capital punishment when he finds himself behind the bars convicted of murder. The theme is rather hurried under movieland trivia but it has some strong moments and the acting is sincere.

"The Magnificent Brute," which opened at the Keith Boston yesterday, contained some excellent scenes showing the inner workings of a steel mill but as there were no explanatory remarks, the best part of the film was lost as far as we were concerned. Surrounding the mill is the story of a good-hearted braggart of no great intelligence who becomes top man in a steel town, lets it go to his head and is only saved from the result of his folly by a loyal boarding house keeper and her loyal son. Victor McLaglen's roaring and flailing and blustering seemed the same old sound and fury, with no little brutality. Jean Dixon is wasted as the boarding house keeper and Binnie Barnes, in a blond wig, shows that she can play toughie parts if the need arises.

The stage show, "Broadway After Dark," contains an excellent tap team and a good deal of vulgarity which should be censored out.

There are two hold-overs this week—"La Kermesse Héroique," the prize-winning French film at the Fine Arts Theater, and "A Woman Rebels," with Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall, at the Keith Memorial.

J. D. B.

Boston Dance Notes

THE program announced for Sarita's forthcoming recital of Spanish dances at Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening looks very similar to that of her Boston début last season. As before, "following the old tradition, the program begins with a 'baile de presentacion' in formal attire"—"Soly y Sombra"—and as before, it closes with a "Rapsodia Valenciana"—"all the varied rhythms of the beautiful province of Valencia."

Two new compositions written for the dancer by the Spanish composer, Moscosco, are "Bulerias" and "Zapateado." "Sanjuanito" is a new composition by her accompanist, Ricardo Romero. The popular dance from the Argentine, "Zamba y Gato," will be repeated, as will the "Jota," "Farruca" and "Zambra" of last season. Mr. Romero will play piano selections between dances, but the delightful guitarist of last year, Antonio Perez, seems to be missing.

M. L.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Salvation Army Band	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 National Education program	A Capella Choir recital	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Bluebirds": vocal trio	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; pianist	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sport review	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"	"Animal Closeups": piano	Casey's Football Forecasts	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Lessons in Hollywood	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 Vee Lawnhurst; Charioteers	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Rubinoff; Virginia Rea	Recorded speaker
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Dance music	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Ray Starita's Orchestra
8:00 "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	WBZA Players: sketch	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Milli	"Melody Treasure Hunt":
8:15 "Command Appearance";	WBZA Players: sketch	Monti; Dr. Wolfgang von	amateur song contest
8:30 Honeyboy and Sassafras;	Rochester Philharmonic	Hagen; Charles Withers;	Talk, Rt. Rev. Lawrence
8:45 Jim Crowley; soloists	Orchestra concert, Jose	soloists; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Iturbi, conductor	Lanny Ross presents Show	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	NBC Personnel Show	Boat: comedy soloists;	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"America's Town Meeting of	Modern Choir; Al Good-	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	the Air": "Do We Need Uni-	man's Orchestra; guests	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
10:00 "Then and Now": screen	form Divorce and Marriage	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	"Cafe Continental": music
10:15 players; soloist; orchestra	Laws?"; speakers	Bob Burns; Grete Stueck-	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
10:30 Dramatized news	NBC Personnel Show	gold; Edmund Lowe; Helen	Barzin, conductor; pianist
10:45 Dramatized news	NBC Personnel Show	Vinson; chorus; orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; Argentine	Yankee News Service	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:15 Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Salute to the NBC	Sport commentator	Red Nichols's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest speakers; soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Sheridan's "The Rivals."

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Flying Time"; aviation sketch.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport commentator.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Rhythm Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; dramatic sketch; Dick Powell; Frances Langford; Anne Jamison; Raymond Paige's Orchestra; guest screen stars.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Rosemarie Brancato, sketch; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Willard Kiplinger and Dr. Walter Pitkin, commentators.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Court of Honor"; Shep Fields's Orchestra; Lennie Hayton; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Niela Goodelle; Donald Towne; Ben Grauer.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Football talk, Harold "Red" Grange.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Ten Years in Retrospect"; NBC tenth anniversary dramatization and music.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), San Francisco Opera Company in second act of "Die Walkure."

Wellesley Head Sees Oxford Oath Of Little Value

(Continued From Page 9)

molding relationships to other peoples "in such a fashion that our group as a whole, through us, will come to think of other nations not as objects of suspicion, as potential enemies, but as integral units of a world order mutually dependent though widely divergent." We cannot hope to be convincing in our fight for peace, she believes, "until we become sincerely respectful of other peoples and conscious of our unity with them."

In treating the problem of armaments, she used an analogy of campus life. "I could have a shooting gallery in the basement of my house," she said, "without having all the Wellesley students feel that they must arm themselves against my possible attempt on their lives. In like manner, the United States could build mammoth and innumerable battleships without endangering world peace if anyone really believed that we faced the rest of the world with fundamental confidence and good will."

Sympathy Needed

As to the causes of international conflicts, she believes that "convictions are not so incarnate that they die with the men who hold them. War cannot kill the principles for which men fight. If I can believe all this, I may have genuine sympathy with and respect for peoples whose basic philosophies I despise. . . . This I know, that Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Russians are human beings, mistaken I believe, but sincere. If democracy cannot commend itself in opposition to their isms, fighting will not convert conquered Fascists nor Communists to its cause."

To remedy this she asserted that "peace is the task of learning to think . . . to deal with all men as though they were literally brothers, popular, unpopular, wise, stupid, but brothers." The peace activity she advocated for students calls for a long-time effort, intensive study definite commitment to a program of international understanding, and in the meantime to work for mutual interest rather than suspicion of other nations. She affirmed her belief in international co-operation in such forms as the League of Nations and steps in the direction of recognizing foreign nations as colleagues rather than opponents. She deplored big navy programs as unfriendly.

Trained Thinkers Free

In conclusion Miss McAfee stated her belief that "trained thinkers can free themselves from group assumptions. They can influence their group by substituting in action reasonable concepts for the unreasoned convictions of the man on the street. Wellesley can train you, but it cannot force you to think. That is yours to do. If you will go into this business of learning to think on a world-scale, then, indeed, you will be patriots. . . . Then, indeed, can you contribute permanently to the cause of enduring peace."

The meeting at which Miss McAfee spoke was to commemorate Armistice Day and was sponsored by the College Christian Association, the Forum and the new Wellesley Chapter of the American Student Union.

Vagrant, Sent to Jail, Left $4 to Feed Dog

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—When Jacob A. Matak of Syracuse, N. Y., went to jail here recently as a vagrant, his mongrel dog was a bit of a problem which was solved when Matak turned over his available assets, $4, to board the beast at a local kennel.

Matak, who, the police discovered, has a criminal record, was turned loose today with orders to "scram" and his faithful pup was waiting to go along. The dog had rather overstayed his paid-up period but the deficiency had been made up by a woman who read his story in the local papers.

This woman also came forward with a modest sum which she left at the kennels to be given to Matak when he claimed the dog. It was designated to provide the two with one square meal and transportation for at least part of the journey wherever they might elect to go. Police investigation disclosed Matak's record but inasmuch as he had committed no crime here he was released.

New England Hotel Men In Session at Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 12 (AP)—The New England Hotel Greeters' and the State of Maine Hotel Association met in annual session here today. Thomas J. Kelley of Springfield, Mass., president of the Colonial Charter and the Middle Atlantic States Greeters' Association, presided at the morning session.

General business and election of officers was scheduled to be held by the Maine Hotel Association in the afternoon. R. C. Maddox, recreation secretary of the New England Council, was scheduled to address the group.

Watertown Schools Change

Diverging from the usual arrangement, all applicants for teaching positions in elementary schools in Watertown will be selected by grade school principals, the school board has decided, following the adoption of a new rating system. The school principals have also been placed in direct charge both of their buildings and students.

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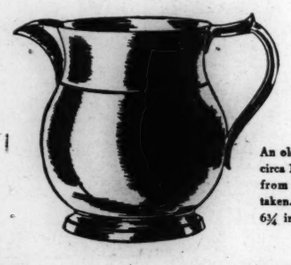

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Hazardous Business Attempting to Predict Harvard-Navy Outcome—Bruins Win

Middies Making First Visit to Hub Gridiron

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard 0, Navy 0. Arriving at any such conclusions in this day and age of football upsets is hazardous business. That, however, is the guess on Saturday's gridiron clash at the Stadium between the two without making any allowance for the so-called "breaks" of a game.

In fact the guess may be drifting beyond reason by virtue of the grand football Harvard has displayed beginning with and since the Princeton game. At the start of the current season all reports pointed to Navy being much better equipped in man power than Harvard. There is little to have changed that.

Offensively the two teams rate about on a par. Navy scored three points against Notre Dame, six against Penn, seven against Yale and was held scoreless by Princeton. Harvard has scored 14 against the Tigers, seven against Dartmouth and no points against Army. Their only common opponents were the Tigers and Virginia and whether the former were better against Navy than against Harvard is a question which, if the answer were known, would go far in rating the two teams. Virginia hardly counts, not being in the class with either team.

Navy Looked Stronger

Defensively the Navy team has looked stronger from the very beginning, although the games other than those of major class are discounted entirely. The Middies held Yale to 12 points, Princeton to seven, Penn to 16 and Notre Dame scoreless. Harvard fell to pieces against both Army and Dartmouth, those two scoring 32 and 26, respectively. Princeton ran up 14 points on the Crimson.

Whether Harvard has developed into as strong a defensive club as Navy remains to be seen. Undeniably this Crimson team is not the same which faltered and stumbled in the Army and Dartmouth games. But who would venture to say that even the present Harvard team could equal the feat of Navy and hold Notre Dame scoreless? Afraid not.

The improved play of Harvard and the lack of real power in the Navy attack has brought this opinion to the scoreless tie idea. Harvard has been vulnerable against the forward pass and Navy has a good passer in Bill Ingram and pretty good receivers. The Crimson has one of the strongest lines in the East and the backers-up and secondary in general have matured into formidableness.

Drop Kick Threat

But even if the Crimson should stop the running game and nullify the passes, a "break" might bring Navy within the shadow of the Harvard goal, and that same Ingram, third generation of the Navy Ingrams, is a possible scorer by the drop kick. That means Harvard is on the defense from three scoring threats.

On the other hand, the Middies are powerful defensively unless the Notre Dame game has weakened them. The Harvard attack includes no threat of drop-kicking to date, but its running attack and passing, while spotty has impressed. In fact, Harvard was the only team to score against Princeton by scrimmage. The Navy line will charge low and hard. The end play will be average or better and the secondary is alert, smart and fast. After opening holes in the Army, Dartmouth and Princeton lines, this column thinks the Crimson will do likewise against Navy, but the Harvard backs will need good interference and plenty of speed to pass the Navy backers-up.

Forward Pass Defense

Navy put on a grand exhibition of forward pass defense against Notre Dame. In fact, the defense was so good that critics are still trying to determine whether Navy was really that good or the Irish were faulty. Saturday should settle that question if the weather is right, because Dick Harlow's team has a passing attack of promise.

This may be another game which will be settled in the line play. And if it is a question of tackle to tackle, Navy had better watch out. From recent performances of the two teams, both will have to open up if there is hope of a score and in opening up most anything can happen. An early score might turn the contest into a rout either way, although it is harder to figure Navy being routed than Harvard.

Navy has two weeks before its battle with Army and Harvard has half that time to prepare for Yale. It is essential that the Crimson prove itself now. On the other hand Navy can plow into Harvard with abandon, having a week in which to rest up. It is the first visit of the Middies to Boston and from all football records it should be a memorable one.

N. E. Sidelines

COACH DICK HARLOW of Harvard surprised Crimson followers in yesterday's practice session by putting George Roberts at the left halfback post in the place of Art Oakes. Oakes has been drilling all week with the first team, and it was expected because of this, and because of his running and passing ability, he would get the starting call against the Navy Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Coach Harlow made no statement as to his reason for the sudden change, it was assumed Roberts' ability as a punter won him the first team position. Harlow announced the following players as his starting team: Bobby Green, left end; Al Kevorkian, left tackle; Capt. Jim Gaffney, left guard; Bob Jones, center; Russ Allen, right guard; Joe Nee, right tackle; Win Jameson, right end; Cliff Wilson, quarterback; George Roberts, left halfback; Mal McTernen, right halfback; Bill Watt, fullback.

♪ ♪ ♪

Every member of the Tufts' varsity football squad has been named by Coach Lew Manly to make the trip to Maine Saturday for the Bowdoin game. As this tilt is one of the two major games on the schedule, as well as one of the two letter games, the coaches want to give the senior members of the team an opportunity to win their letters. Coach Manly was pleased with the showing of the regulars yesterday and expressed the hope that they perform as well Saturday. Jimmy Dodwell, former Bridgton Academy star, will start at left end in place of the veteran, Lincoln Redshaw, who is out because of an injury.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University announced after yesterday's practice session that there will be six changes in his team's line-up for the Clarkson game at Nickerson Field Saturday. Only one senior, Freddy Nichols, veteran guard, will be on the starting team. In the halfback posts there will be Lou Blazynski and Eddie Graham. Both of these boys were former Chicago high school stars, and although they have been forced to the sidelines most of this season because of injuries, it is expected that they will give Clarkson plenty of trouble Saturday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al McCoy's Huskies took advantage of the holiday yesterday to get in a daylight practice session in preparation for the Connecticut State game Saturday at Huntington field. The coaches continued to stress deception in their attack. Stan Rogers, Hackettstown (N. J.) all-round player, received considerable attention in his new guard position.

♪ ♪ ♪

The undefeated Boston College freshmen continued their victory march yesterday when they defeated the previously undefeated Holy Cross eleven 19—6. The Eagle yearlings had little difficulty in running up the score, and only when several of their regulars were out of the line-up did the Crusaders tally.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Gil Dobie of Boston College scrimmaged his varsity players for an hour yesterday as he pointed for the Western Maryland game Saturday. Capt Alec Pszenny will be out of this game, and his guard position is being taken over by Joe Keaney. Fella Gintoff and Tony DiNatale were back in the regular line-up for the first time this week.

Tigers Move to Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—The Brooklyn-Tigers of the American Professional Football League will play the remainder of their home games in Rochester. Mike Palm, general manager and coach of the club, announced today. "League directors approved the transfer for the remainder of this and all of next season," Palm said. The Tigers have scheduled an exhibition game with a Rochester semi-pro team for their debut here Nov. 15. They will play the Boston Shamrocks, the club which met the Syracuse Braves in their lone stand here, Nov. 22 in a league game. Their other league contest here will be with the Cleveland Rams on Thanksgiving Day.

College Soccer Results

Army 2, Western Maryland 0.
Cortland T. 3, Ithaca 1.
Lafayette 2, Stevens Tech 0.
Penn State 1, Yale 0.

College Cross-Country

Alfred 26, Army 29.

Bears Working Out On Redskin Field

The league-leading Chicago Bears are in town. Coach and Owner George Halas, along with Assistant Coach Red Grange, are working their players on a share-time basis with the Redskins at Fenway park. The visitors have the best team in the league so far, although they are being given a battle for first place in the western group by the Green Bay Packers, who topped the locals here last Sunday.

With the Bears and Packers in such a close struggle for division honors, the Chicago players are being driven at top speed in every practice session. They cannot afford to take chances with the Redskins Sunday, and after learning about the serious opposition the locals gave the Packers, the Bears are perfecting every detail of their attack and defense.

Having almost upset the Packers last Sunday, the team coached by Ray Flaherty is determined to equal or better its showing against the Bears. Victory over the league leaders would go a long way toward keeping the Redskins in the eastern division race.

Amusements

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 8:15
Robert Lawrence Weer Presents
MARJORIE MACK
FULTON HARRELL
Violinist Baritone
CELIUS DOUGHERTY, Accompanist
Tickets now at box office. 40c, 85c, $1.10 tax incl

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2 — Columbia Triumphs — 2
IRENE DUNNE "Theodora Goes Wild"
also: "Craig's Wife"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Kitty Saxton :: Carlisle
in Erik Charell's
White Horse Inn
Musical Extravaganza
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Av.
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $3.85 New York City
Mats. Wed.—50c to $2.20. Sat.—50c to $2.75

Rival Captains Face Each Other in Harvard Stadium Saturday

R. J. Morrell Jr., Navy Guard

Jim Gaffney, Harvard Guard

New Haven Beats Pittsburgh Club

International-American League

Eastern Division

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst.	Pts.
Philadelphia	2	1	0	10	6	5
Springfield	1	1	1	7	5	3
Providence	1	0	1	2	4	2
New Haven	1	0	2	6	9	2
Western Division						
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	11	7	4
Syracuse	2	0	0	8	5	4
Buffalo	0	0	2	5	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	2	4	9	0

Results Nov. 11
Philadelphia 3, Springfield 3, overtime.
New Haven 3, Pittsburgh 2, overtime.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers set the pace for the International - American Hockey League today, although their victory streak of two games has been stopped.

They were unable to hold a one-goal advantage last night, as Red Conn rifled a score in the last minute to give the Springfield Indians a 3 to 3 tie. The deadlock, however, booosted the Ramblers' point total to five for the young season, giving them a one-point margin over the Syracuse Stars and Pittsburgh Hornets. The Hornets had a chance to move out in front last night, but dropped an overtime 3 to 2 decision to the New Haven Eagles for their first defeat.

The Pittsburgh-New Haven meeting was the first get-together of clubs from the two leagues, which have combined since last year. The Eagles won despite a penalty goal awarded the Hornets when a New Haven player threw his stick at the puck as Pittsburgh Wing Clarence Drouillard was skating down-ice with it in the second period. Klein took a pass from Boyd to score the winning tally midway of the overtime frame.

The win, first for the Eagles, put them in a tie with Providence, each with a victory. The tie for Springfield against Philadelphia boosted Indians' total to three points. The league is idle until Saturday night.

Cleveland Rams Take American League Lead

American Professional Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Cleveland	4	2	1	109	56	.800
Boston	6	0	3	108	80	.667
New York	4	2	2	53	55	.667
Pittsburgh	3	1	2	78	65	.600
*Rochester	1	0	6	41	113	.143
Brooklyn	0	1	4	42	62	.000

*Rochester team disbanded; games retained in standing pending official decision on their elimination.

Result Nov. 11
Cleveland 34, Boston 26.

The Cleveland Rams smashed their way into first place in the American Professional Football League at National League Field yesterday, defeating the Boston Shamrocks, 34 to 26, in one of the most thrilling gridiron battles ever witnessed in the Hub. The Shamrocks dropped back to a tie for second place.

Going into the final five minutes of play, the Rams were clinging to a slim 27-to-26 lead, but the fast-tiring Shamrocks couldn't hold and the visitors marched 75 yards to score a game-clinching touchdown just before the final whistle. Two field goals by Harry Mattos, former St. Mary's star, accounted for six of Cleveland's point-total.

Two Freshmen Named On 1936 All-Pro Team

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—First returns from the National Professional Football League front, where the players finally are coming up with that good old college try, indicate the all-star team for 1936 will line up with nine veterans and two freshmen. The writers' consensus figures the line-up as follows:

Ends, Bill Hewitt, Chicago Bears, and Milt Gantenbein, Green Bay; tackles, Joe Stydahar, Bears, and Glen Edwards, Boston; guards, Lon Evans, Green Bay, and George Rado, Pittsburgh; center, Mel Hein, New York; quarterback, Dutch Clark, Detroit; halfbacks, Alphonse "Tuffy" Leemans, New York, and Cliff Battles, Boston; fullback, Bronko Nagurski, Bears.

Yale Set for Princeton

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12 (AP)—With only one starting position in doubt, Yale's football squad began tapering off yesterday for its annual battle with Princeton in Palmer Stadium on Saturday. In announcing 10 of the 11 players who likely will face Princeton, Head Coach Ducky Pond said if Jeff Snavely and Bill Dickens are not quite in shape, Felix Caracciolo will go in at left guard with Jack Wright at right guard. The rest of the team will consist of Capt. Larry Kelley and Bob Carey, ends; Merri Scott and Bill John, tackles; Bob Beckwith, center; Charley Ewart, Clint Frank, Bud Humphrey and Bud Miles, backs.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Irish Free State team wins international military team title at national horse show for first time, with United States team second.

Three Years Ago

Paul Runyan posts 54-hole total of 211 to win capital city open golf title and $600 at Washington.

Five Years Ago

New York Yankees buy from Paul Block, Newark Bears of International League as a farm team.

PUNTS AND PASSES

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK — Fordham says there's "no proof needed" about the greatness of the Rams' forward wall, but just to give you some idea of its strength, the following statistics are furnished: The opposition in four major games—Southern Methodist, St. Mary's, Pitt and Purdue—was held to a total of 15 first downs by rushing, and averaged only 1.57 yards per rush through the line, with Pitt's powerhouse leading the way with 2.5 yards per try.

♪ ♪ ♪

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Stringing along with the statisticians, the Arkansas news bureau, which does the publicity job for the "passingest team in the nation," announces an "average game" for the Razorbacks: 31 passes thrown per game; 13 (or about 41 per cent) completed, each good for a gain of better than 12 yards; two touchdowns per game scored by the aerial route.

♪ ♪ ♪

DURHAM, N. C.—For a "hard-luck guy," take Ace Parker, Duke's ball-carrying star. In the Colgate game he took a pass and went 26 yards for a touchdown, only to have the play called back for clipping. In the South Carolina battle, a 78-yard touchdown run was nullified by officials for the same reason. Against Wake Forest last week he got off a 73-yard sprint over the goal line, but Duke was caught clipping again. That's 18 points off Parker's season total.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA—Pop Warner, who can go to almost any gridiron in the country and find some coach of player his teams have battled down through the years, entertains one at home Saturday when Temple takes on Villanova. Clipper Smith, new Villanova coach, is looking for revenge for the three straight beatings Santa Clara took under his guidance from Warner's Stanford elevens, before the "old fox" came to Temple in '33.

Revolta Joins Pros In Practice Rounds

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 12 (AP)—Johnny Revolta, the defending champion, joined other top-flight pros here today in practice rounds for the annual P. G. A. tournament, to be played next week over the No. 2 championship course.

Tony Manero of Greensboro, N. C., the United States open champion, is expected here today or tomorrow to get in a few practice rounds before the tourney opens.

Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., and his amateur partner, W. P. Arnold, of Buffalo, N. Y., turned in a 63 yesterday to win the pro-amateur best-ball tournament, an interlude for the pros on hand here.

Harold Callaway, Pinehurst pro, who did not qualify for the PGA tournament, and Eric Nelson tied at 66 with Horton Smith and James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., for second place.

Navy Ready for Harvard

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 12 (AP)—Duke Ferrara, Navy tackle, was missing when the probable starting lineup for the Navy-Harvard football game in Boston, Mass., Saturday was announced at the Naval Academy yesterday. Ferrara suffered an injury in the Navy-Notre Dame game. Tom Hamilton, head Navy coach, picked a tentative starting lineup consisting of Soucek and Pike, ends; Lynch and Hyson, tackles; Dubois and Morrell, guards, and Miller, center, Antrim, Case, Schmidt and Ingram were in the starting backfield. Lynch takes Ferrara's place in the lineup. Hysong, who has been developing rapidly, has played in practically all the Navy games this season, but usually does not appear in the starting lineup.

Baseball Chatter

JOHNNY McCARTHY, Bill Terry's most recent first-base rookie, is the first player to be a member of all three Gotham ball clubs within the space of three years . . . Johnny came up first with the Dodgers, then the Yankees, and now the Giants . . . Cincinnati's Crosley Field will have a new centerfield fence . . . Gene Lillard, who joined the Chicago Cubs this spring an infielder, has Charley Grimm's permission to try pitching . . . Lillard owns a powerful throwing arm . . . Burleigh Grimes says he's not so sure Dizzy Dean is a better pitcher than Van Mungo.

Washington Senators may lose title to Outfielder Beverly Ferrell, whom they drafted from the Thomasville (Ga.) club of the Georgia-Florida League . . . Baltimore claims ownership, and the case is now before Commissioner Landis . . . The Giants are eager to establish an International League "farm" team at Jersey City . . . Annual minor league meetings scheduled for Montreal, Dec. 2, 3 and 4 . . . Major league sessions in New York, Dec. 8, 9 and 10 . . . Plenty of trading and buying ahead in both places.

Ten years ago this month . . . Rabbit Maranville transferred from Cubs to Brooklyn via the waiver route . . . George Burns released outright by the Philadelphia Nationals . . . Duffy Lewis appointed manager of the Mobile club . . . John "Beans" Reardon, Pacific Coast League umpire, promoted to the National League . . . Nine years ago . . . Ty Cobb resigned as Detroit manager . . . Succeeded by George Moriarty . . . Eddie Collins through as White Sox pilot . . . Tris Speaker "out" at Cleveland . . . Cobb, Moriarty, Collins and Speaker, four of the greatest.

E. R.

Harvard Polo Work Under Way Monday

Harvard will begin its indoor polo season next Monday, when the freshmen will be given 10 days of intensive work. The freshmen have already finished their preliminary outdoor tryout., but the 10-day period will determine the final squad selections.

Then, after a break of two weeks because of the Cavalry Horse Show, both the varsity and freshmen squads will begin training for the winter's competition.

Three teams will represent the college this year, the varsity, the jayvees, and the freshmen. There will be one team in each of the three Commonwealth Polo Association leagues, the varsity being in Class A, the jayvees in Class B, and the freshmen in Class C. Each team will play from four to six league games. In addition, the varsity will play Yale, Army, and several other non-league teams and will enter the Intercollegiate tournament in New York. The jayvees will play the Army jayvees and the freshmen will play the Yale freshmen.

The varsity squad this year will include Capt. Allen T. Winmill, '37, and Francis S. von Stade, '38, both from last year's championship team which defeated both Yale and the Army. Also there will be three former jayvees, all seniors. Paul Fox, Frederick Ayer Jr., and Adrian Malone.

College Football Results

East

Bates 25, Colby 0.
Brooklyn 7, Lowell T. S. 6.
Yale 150's 3, Rutgers 150's 0.

South

Milligan 27, Tusculum 13.
Rollins 13, Union 0.

Mid West

Columbia (Ia.) 66, American U. (Chi.) 0.
Huron (SD) 18, Aberdeen N. 0.
Jamestown (Md.) C. 0, Mayville T. 0.
St. Ambrose 21, Haskell 6.
St. Norbert 19, Oshkosh T. 12.
Superior T. 31, Stout 0.
Wahpeton 14, Dickinson T. 6.
Winona T. 7, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
Yankton 0, Dakota Wesleyan 0.

Southwest

Arkansas Tech 40, Monticello A. & M. 6.
Ouachita Reserves 33, El Dorado (JC) 7.

Rocky Mountain

Montana State 32, Idaho (S. B.) 19.
Montana S. T. 7, Gooding 7.

Far West

Albion N. 20, East Oregon N. 16.
College of Puget Sound 6, Whitman 0.
Loyola (L.A.) 26, Texas Tech 7.
San Jose State 40, Redlands 6.
Whittier 21, Williamette 18.

Princeton Trys Yale Plays

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12 (AP)—A 75-minute offensive and defensive scrimmage against Yale formations featured a practice session of the first two Princeton elevens yesterday. The scrubs, representing the Yale eleven, made substantial gains through both Tiger combinations. On the attack the two black shirt teams looked impressive. Ken Sandbach's passes to Chick Kaufman and the end running of Jack White and Brud Harper were effective. Dean Hill, Steve Cullinan, and Johnny Chubet, all first-string men, were in uniform but took no part in the contact work.

McCoy Never Stops Making The 'Rounds'

If Alfred Mudge McCoy had had poetic or musical inclinations he might have written that old number, "The Music Goes Round and Round." Al says, since the inauguration of football at Northeastern University four years ago "going round and round" has been his theme song. And, he continued, "although I've been pressing the middle valve down I never know just how I'm coming out. All I know is that I keep going 'round and round.'"

And McCoy doesn't expect or want it to be otherwise. As a matter of fact he enjoys being in on anything and everything. Being the coach of football, basketball and baseball, naturally keeps him on the go, but not satisfied with these perennial duties, he has to stick his finger into writing for magazines, books, teaching English at Northeastern, and other activities.

As he came from a class yesterday Mudge was inveigled into a discussion as to whether or not there was some time when he stopped going "round and round."

"Right now," he said, "I'm busy winding-up the football season."

"Then what?"

"Basketball," was the answer. "And that takes us into the spring."

"Well, after basketball, then what?"

"Then it's time for baseball. That goes into the early part of the summer."

"Then that's the time you stop going 'round'?"

"Huh! Then is the time I prepare my magazine articles, help make arrangements for Northeastern's Coaching School, and dope out football plays. When these are completed, it's time to call out the football candidates again."

All of which put a stop to any further questioning as to when Northeastern's genial three-sport coach and "all-round" handy man stops going "round."

East Holds Lead In Intersectional Football Battles

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Regardless of Rose Bowl nominations, national championships and so forth the East's football army has just about clinched the "intersectional championship" for the year, three weeks before they pack the season in mothballs.

By trampling over the opposition in all except three of 11 battles with foes from outside regions last Saturday, the Atlantic seaboard elevens made their margins insurmountable over every area but the Pacific coast, whose representatives still hold a mathematical chance to cach up in the short schedule ahead.

A lineup of 29 elevens have shared in the East's return to the top of the gridiron heap by piling up decisive edges over South, Mid West and Southwest, and a lead over the Pacific coast. Navy has led the way with four victories, while Pitt, Fordham, West Virginia and George Washington posted one each.

The most representative victory list, however, is that offered by Fordham's Rose Bowl hopefuls, with triumphs over standout midwestern, southwestern and Pacific coast rivals to their credit.

Second place honors for the year, behind the East's lead, remain in doubt. The Southwest, South, Mid West and Rocky Mountain areas are all about even up, and the remaining three week's play doesn't offer much chance of anyone breaking out in front.

The regional standings, as of yesterday's games which included the first Southwest-Pacific coast battles of the season follow:

East 21, Midwest 11 (1 ties).
East 20, South 10 (3 ties).
East 4, Southwest 2.
East 1, Pacific coast 0.
Southwest 3, South 1 (2 ties).
South 2, Midwest 0.
Midwest 2, Pacific coast 1.
Rocky Mountain 1, Southwest 0.
Rocky Mountain 1, Midwest 0.
Pacific coast 1, South 0.
(Midwest and Southwest tied in their only game; Pacific coast and Southwest have each won once in their two-game rivalry.)

In the matter of major games, the East also holds a clear margin over every area, with only the Mid West managing to come out on even terms. In their 20 important meetings, of the 34 East-Mid West get-togethers for the season, teams of each sector have won nine, with two battles finishing in deadlocks.

Over the South the East has built up a 13-5 lead in important clashes, with two tied; over the Southwest the East leads 3-1 in major games, and over the Pacific coast 1-0. In the same department, the Southwest paces the South 2-1; the South leads the Mid West 2-0, and the Mid West tops the Pacific coast 2-1.

Gallagher Named Coach Of Northeastern Hockey

Herbert W. Gallagher of Norway, Maine, and former Northeastern hockey captain in 1934, has been appointed to succeed H. Nelson Raymond Jr. of Jamaica Plain as coach of the Huskies' varsity hockey team.

The appointment followed receipt of Raymond's resignation last week, at which time the former coach announced that he had decided to concentrate on a teaching proposition in Maine.

Yale Hockey Squad Reports

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12 (AP)—Forty men reported for the first Yale hockey practice of the season yesterday at the New Haven arena in what Coach Holcomb York described as an informal workout of the lightest Eli squad in a decade. York said organized practice probably will get under way in a few days. The coach said there was plenty of strength in the forward lines," but that the defense constituted the main problem. The squad plans to play its first game Dec. 7, the coach said.

Hub Bruins Look Ragged In Providence Exhibition

Judging from the exhibition game won by the Bruins over the Providence Reds at Providence, last night, 3 to 2, it will be a month before the major league team hits full stride. It is a team largely made up of veteran players who require from three to five weeks of the regular season to really reach top form and the Bruins right now are playing ragged hockey.

Beneath the lack of condition and ragged play, however, the local sextet is definitely an improvement over the team of recent years. There is more strength defensively, and offensively the attack has added smartness and speed. As they played last night, the Bruins were using forward lines and defense pairs who were unfamiliar with the style of their teammates.

Capt. Red Beattie and Dit Clapper, playing the wings for Hooley Smith, are still somewhat at a loss as to just what the veteran center will do on an attack and the same applies to Smith, who is not sure of the wings. The second line (which may turn out to be the best line on the club) is even more at a loss since Bun Cook, Cooney Weiland and Roy Goldsworthy have never been together before.

On defense Shore and Jack Portland are new to each other and Joe Jerwa and Flash Hollett are not familiar with each others methods. This defense, incidentally, is one of the biggest in the league, Shore weighing 185, Portland 207, Hollett 190 and Jerwa 200. They are all six-footers excepting Shore. Thompson seems on the way toward having his best season in years, although bothered somewhat by the lighting system at the Auditorium last night.

At a pre-game dinner Judge Dooley, Providence representative, and Art Ross, Bruin manager, exchanged mutual expressions of satisfaction at the affiliation between the two clubs . . . The Reds will serve as the Bruin farm and the Bruins promised to help the Rhode Islanders in their quest for the International - American League title . . . Jean Pusie did not play for the Reds, not having recovered from an injury, and Sammy McManus, sent to the Reds last night, fitted nicely on the Keating-Kuhn forward line and tallied one of the Providence goals and assisted on the other . . . Teddy Graham, Bruin defenseman who will wear a Providence uniform for awhile, refereed the game with Bob Trapp.

W. M.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Joe Cronin and Eddie Collins are going to talk things over Saturday . . . They'll go into a huddle at the Princeton-Yale game and decide what's what about the 1937 Gold Sox . . . Several big deals are cooking . . . Every pro coach is watching Wojciechowicz, Fordham center, who has plenty on the ball . . . Mickey Cochrane is back from that Wyoming hunting trip looking fine . . . Says he'll do most of the catching for the Tigers next year . . . Specs are asking as high as $25 each for Army-Notre Dame pasteboards.

♪ ♪ ♪

In four years of quarterbacking the U. S. Coast Guard Academy team at New London, Conn., Bill Cass of Detroit never called his own number on a touchdown play although he was an outstanding runner, kicker and passer . . . He scored his first, last and only touchdown in the final game of his last season last Saturday . . . He was supposed to toss a pass, but all his receivers were covered, so he changed his mind and ran 40 yards to score . . . Michigan State players have the same numbers for their jerseys and dressing room lockers . . . Lou Robertshaw, captain and center for last year's Navy team, is going great guns for the San Diego Marine eleven.

Where to Dine

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Only a Gipsy Girl

By May Wynne

Pernillia Lee, known as Penny, a gipsy girl who lived in a London tenement house, met Aline Grant, a Guider, just as our story opened. Staying to help her new friend, an American, conduct her first English company meeting, Penny displeased her stepmother and was turned out of her home. Aline Grant recommended her for a maid's post on a farm in Kent and went down with her to introduce her to Mrs. Evans, her new mistress. Penny was delighted with the neat bedroom she was to have to herself and promised Miss Grant never to "let her down." Marion, Mrs. Evans's daughter, looked scornfully at Penny, but Tom, her brother, was more friendly.

Chapter Four

"SHE'LL have tea with us, of course, and she'll sit next to me," said Tom. 'Come along, Penny. By the way, who gave you your name? It's a rum one."

"My real name's Pernillia," said Penny. "There's always been a Pernillia in our family. We're gipsies."

She said it on purpose, feeling somehow, that it would shock Marion. But this time, seated next to Tom, she met her stare without flushing.

"I wish I'd been born a gipsy," said Tom, and Penny, turning away from Marion, smiled into his honest face.

It was good to have found one friend!

"You're up early," said Tom, as he crossed the farmyard next morning. "What's the idea? Want a job? Come and lend a hand, then, with the chickens."

Penny was delighted. She had slept well and was feeling ready to face any work that was given to her. She had cleaned the stove, laid the breakfast, and had now come out to find Tom.

"Isn't it sunny!" she said. "Coo! Look at all them eggs. Fresh too! Here, let me help."

"Right O!" said Tom, "I'll measure the corn; just nip across for that pail of scraps. Snakes! There's the gate open and the old pig making a bee line for it! Run and shut it, Penny—don't let the pig out!"

Penny ran, but the pig had the start of her, and was halfway through the gate before she arrived. Nothing daunted, Penny seized its tail, at which the pig, resenting such treatment, swung round.

Down went Penny in the slush, while the pig, grunting angrily, charged back into the yard.

Tom was doubled up with laughter, but seeing the condition Penny was in, hurried to the rescue.

He was surprised to find how very little the adventure had troubled her.

"My, it can pull!" she laughed. "Will the boss be cross? I guess I'm dirty—got a handkerchief?"

Morning Chores

A handkerchief was not much use, but Tom took his new pal to the pump and managed to get the worst of the mud off.

"A good job it wasn't Marion," said Tom. "She's too fussy. Thinks a lot too much of her clothes and her looking-glass. If she swanks over you, you tell me."

Penny beamed as she shook back her curls.

"Now, what have I got to do next?" she asked.

She was so eager to help that Tom had to find her another job, after which they went in to breakfast together, Penny all smiles, though Mrs. Evans looked shocked at her grimy overall. Marion sat apart, silent and contemptuous.

But Tom sang Penny's praises so loudly that Mrs. Evans forgot to lecture her, and said instead that she was a good girl to be up so early.

"Penny will give you a lead there, Marion," chuckled Tom. "You always were a lazy one."

Marion's face grew stony at once.

"You get on with your breakfast, Tom, and leave the girls alone," advised his mother. "Penny has got a lot to learn without listening to your nonsense."

A lot to learn! Penny found that true enough. Marion told her mother frankly that she was not going to work now they had a servant and, though Mrs. Evans replied that she would soon see to that, Miss Marion picked up a book and went out into the garden.

Penny Protests

Penny was willing, but she made mistakes, and grew hot and flustered in consequence. She knew that she was smart enough, but how strange it all was! When she was sent to sweep and dust Marion's room, she got into more hot water. She swept with a will, dusted carefully, but grew puzzled about putting things tidy. There was a blouse in one corner, a skirt in another, gloves under the bed.

Penny collected them all and carefully opened a drawer. What a surprise! The drawer seemed to be full of dainty dresses. One of periwinkle blue looked like a fairy frock, and Penny was holding it up to admire it when Marion came in.

"You dare go to my private drawers?" she cried. "You dare touch my party frocks with your dirty hands? Put it down at once. I shall have you helping yourself to what doesn't belong to you next."

That was enough for Penny. She forgot all about Miss Aline and the promise she had made not to let her down; forgot all her good resolutions as she tossed the frock aside and advanced with clenched fists, her breath coming quickly, her eyes bright with anger.

"I'll pay you for that," she said hoarsely, "I'll teach you to say things like that. I— I—"

Marion paled. She was really frightened. This warlike Penny was a new experience and, with a cry of alarm, she rushed out of the room, calling to her mother that the East-ender was trying to fight her.

Mrs. Evans was at that moment talking to Miss Cosways, the Lady of the Manor, and the two looked up in alarm as Marion flew in.

"Tried to fight?" said Mrs. Evans. "Well I never did, and she so quiet and respectful before me. Where is she, Marion? I'll have a word with her at once."

Getting Things Straight

"May I come too?" asked Miss Cosways, who was an old friend at the farm. "It is just possible there is some mistake. I should like to see the girl."

Mrs. Evans yielded reluctantly. She had felt like packing Penny off to London there and then, and it was somewhat discomforting to find her in floods of tears, crouched on the floor in Marion's room. It was still more trying to hear the story Penny had to tell as she stood, her hands clasped together, her eyes swollen and her lips quivering.

Miss Cosways was not one to mince matters either.

"Marion was to blame," she said. "It was not Penny's fault. Come, let us go back to the kitchen and put things right."

"I wish, after all, I'd had a local girl," Mrs. Evans grumbled.

"In that case," said Miss Cosways, "I'll take Pernillia back to the Manor and send Kate Smith to you."

Mrs. Evans looked still more glum.

"Thank you, Ma'am," she replied, "but I'll give Penny another trial. Maybe Marion was hasty."

In the end Miss Cosways carried Penny off to the wonderland of the Manor to have a talk with her about her new duties at the farm, leaving a sulky Marion, a worried farmer's wife, and a teasing Tom, who told his sister she had got what she asked for.

"I'll pay that Penny Slum-girl out for this," was Marion's inward resolve. And she meant it.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

From the Old Curiosity Shop

CYRUS McCORMICK, who invented the modern reaper, was extremely fortunate in having an inventor for a father. In fact it was the elder McCormick who put the idea of perfecting a grain reaper into his son's head.

Cyrus was seven years old when his father began tinkering with a crude machine for that purpose. It was at a time when the great Middle West was still a region of vast fields of native grass. Meanwhile, the East was rapidly filling up and the demand for food—wheat—was very strong.

But it was difficult to get workers, particularly harvesters who were needed in large numbers for a few weeks when the grain was ripe. If I could only invent a machine that could do the work of many harvesters, McCormick thought.

Many Machines in One

By the time his son was old enough to help, the need was even greater. Meanwhile, all the essential features of the reaper had been discovered. It remained for Cyrus only to put the various components together in one machine.

There was a divider which separated the grain to be cut in each swathe from that to be left standing. There was also an overhead reel to bring the grain within reach of vibrating cutting knives and a loading platform upon which the grain collected and was raked off to one side by an assistant. Later it was tied into bundles.

Substantially, the new machine was very similar to that invented by Patrick Bell of Scotland though the McCormicks had never seen it. American farmers were slow to put McCormick's machine to use. But they did not do as Scotch farm helpers had done when Bell's reaper came out. These men seeing a machine that could cut grain faster than a horse could walk, and cut it cleaner, destroyed that first model then and there.

Cyrus McCormick did more than invent the reaper. He went out and sold it to the farmers. The idea didn't take very well at first. The reaper was patented in 1834 and though he gave public exhibitions every time there was an opportunity, the farmers were long on the applause but short on the buying. Even this simple contraption looked very complex to the hard-working diggers in dirt who were accustomed to harvest their crops with scythe or cradle.

In 1840, six years after patenting, the McCormicks sold their first reaper, but it was a whole year before another customer appeared.

It was then Cyrus proved himself a business man as well as an inventor. He boosted the price $100 and went out on the road as a salesman with the result that he sold seven machines in 1842 and 29 the following year.

From then on, the future of the reaper was assured. Improvement followed improvement and the call for machines came from all corners of the world. Today, a great manufacturing concern caters to the needs of the farmers in this respect, the International Harvester Company.

A Well-Earned Success

It wasn't long after the reaper was an assured success, however, that McCormick became the center of endless law suits for patent infringements. He had improved on his original machine at every opportunity, using new ideas as they came out. The result was that the courts frequently decided against him and the cost was heavy. However, the bills were all paid from the profits and before the inventor passed on in 1884, harvesting machines had changed the whole picture of American agriculture and honor after honor was bestowed upon the man who had not only developed a practical machine, but sold it as well.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The White Stork Nests on Chimneys

WE CALL him the "White" Stork, but actually he is very far from being all-white, his wings and the lower part of his body having a nice jet-black plumage, while his feet and bill are red.

This is the bird which in folklore is surrounded by literally hundreds of stories, some of them a good deal "taller" than the bird itself! In one Swedish legend it is accredited with giving a strange cry, but the tale has no foundation in fact, the White Stork being incapable of making any sound other than that caused by the rapid clattering of its mandibles. In fact, it is among the few birds which are completely dumb.

With the exception of the extreme north, the White Stork, which migrates southward in winter, ranges over the whole of Europe. In most European countries it generally builds on chimneys, where boxes or platforms are specially placed to accommodate the nest; and as it returns year after year to the same spot, the nest, originally a shallow structure of sticks, gradually attains a height of several feet.

A Boy Who Stuck to Art

DONATO DI NICCOLO DI BETTO BARDI is a long name for a small boy, and the memory of the Italian boy who bore it has lived long in the world of art.

The year 1386 must have been one of the brightest in the life of the great city of Florence, Italy, for it was in that year that Donato was born. He was known later as Donatello, and became one of the most illustrious artists of the Italian Renaissance. Early in his life he was taken into the house of Ruberto Martelli to be reared.

"This youth seems to have great talent as an artist," said Ruberto one night as he sat by the fire in the kitchen of his house.

"Yes," agreed his wife, quietly.

"We should do something for him," said Ruberto thoughtfully, after an interval. "He will have a hard time in this world, without any family of his own."

"We have been to him as his own family would have been," she declared.

"I know," said Signor Martelli, "but I meant that we ought to encourage him in the talent he has shown. I thought that perhaps we might apprentice him to the Master Lorenzo di Bicci. Under so excellent a master there is no doubt but that his powers would be developed to the fullest."

A Promising Pupil

"There can be no doubt of it," said his wife quietly.

"Since you, too, think so well of the plan," answered her husband, "I shall speak to Master Lorenzo tomorrow."

One day soon after that, Master Lorenzo stood in front of the panel his new pupil had painted—staring at it. Donatello shifted nervously from one foot to the other.

"It is an excellent piece of work," said the master finally. "There is but one trouble with it. It is not the work of a painter."

Donatello smiled nervously.

"I worked very hard on it," he said, and Lorenzo could see that he was smiling only so that he would not cry.

Master Lorenzo knew how the boy must feel; but he would not let himself be kind.

"You will never be a painter—a great painter," he said simply.

Donatello's smile faded. He could hardly keep the tears out of his eyes.

"You might be able to make a great deal of money at it," he went on, "for you have a very excellent technique."

"But I am not an artist," said Donatello bravely.

"I did not say that," corrected Lorenzo, "I said you were not a painter. But, for your own cheer, I think you do have the heart of an artist. It shows through even on this panel."

Donatello was not very much cheered by his master's compliment.

"I do not think I will ever amount to much," he said.

"You would be foolish to throw away what you now have," said Lorenzo. "You show signs of becoming an excellent sculptor; and you have an abiding interest in the antique—a real understanding of the spirit of the antique, which is so much more than others ever have. I think you ought to keep on with your work."

"I have been doing more sculpture than painting of late," said Donatello.

"I know. I have seen that you were inclined more toward that than toward painting. But there is one word of caution I have for you."

"Yes, Signor Bicci?"

"It is that you are inclined to work too hastily. You turn out good work—yes; completed work—yes; but no artist can do really great work if he continues to turn out statues week after week as if he were making bricks for a church."

"Yes, Signor Bicci. I understand what you mean."

"It is only that you should take more care with your work."

"I understand."

Donatello did not want to say that he took all the care of which he was capable with his work. He did not want to say that the sculpture he turned out with such apparent haste was as finished as ever he could make it. He simply devoted himself to carving his stone, and tried to be more painstaking than ever.

Donatello will always be identified as one of the first men of the Italian Renaissance, because the very word "Renaissance" illustrated its full meaning in his work. There was in his sculpture a true re-birth, not of the style of the antiquity of Greece, not of its external appearance, but of the fundamental spirit that gave it its meaning.

In the heart of this youth, who was sometimes so gay, and sometimes so deeply weary, there was a true understanding of the feeling that the great sculptors of an earlier civilization had given their work that it should live down the ages. Donatello had in his genius some of that nameless greatness that does not really belong to an individual, but identifies him as belonging to the ages of the world.

The Greek School

"I have brought you some work that I have done by myself," said Donatello to his master one day later on. "I should like to see what you think of these."

"I will be glad to look at them," answered his master gravely.

"So great has been my admiration for the work of the ancient masters," went on Donatello, "that I decided to try my hand at some of the work that was peculiarly theirs."

"Yes?"

"Yes. I have here two bas-reliefs that I have finished by myself." Hesitatingly, Donatello laid before his master the two reliefs that he had carved. His master looked at them.

"I suppose these have taken you a long time?" he asked finally.

"No, master. I have done them as well as I can, but I found them finished rather quickly." Again his master fell into silence.

"As I look at them," he said at length, "I can see that they are not antiques, nor copies of antiques. Yet, in some way they look almost as though they had been done by some master of the Greek school."

Donatello blushed with pleasure.

"The technique," went on his master, "the treatment, everything about them is above reproach. In fact, I can find but one word to describe them."

"Yes?" queried Donatello hesitatingly

"These bas-reliefs are excellent," said his master gravely. "And the man who made them—he is become a fine sculptor."

JOSEPH CARTER

A Cradle of Television

By A. J. Forrest

ASK John Logie Baird, the Scottish-born inventor of television, to tell you of the struggles and difficulties that lay behind his great invention, and he will shake his fine, massive head as if not caring to recall the path along which he has been forced to travel.

Youngest son of a Scottish minister, Baird, at the age of fourteen, equipped the manse with electric light, ingeniously driving his crudely fashioned dynamo with a water-wheel worked by the water main. But what was vastly more significant, he constructed at the same time a private telephone exchange, using wire nails, electric torch batteries, tins and old jam jars, thus establishing communication from his bedside with four school friends, whose homes were several streets distant.

Unhappily, one of the lines roughly erected over the roof tops was blown down, causing some commotion in the road below. Whereupon the authorities, learning of the "pirate" telephone exchange, summarily confiscated it. But that rough and ready device served its purpose, for it caused the young inventor to ask himself why, if you can talk to people along a wire, should you not also see them. Thus the dream of broadcasting vision came to him.

Transmitting Vision

Amazing as it seems for a mere stripling to conceive an epoch-making idea, he actually began, while still at school, to study the intricacies of the selenium cell—the subsequent secret of his invention.

Several years elapsed before he could continue these original researches, but during that period he invented a patent shoe cleaner, tried jam-making in Trinidad and, back in England again, was variously engaged in soap-making and marketing Australian honey.

Had any of these occupations brought him fame or fortune, television might still be undiscovered. But Baird was made for something different and forsaking commerce he retired to Hastings where, with a very meagre capital to support him, he pledged himself to a gruelling study of his boyhood dream—television.

For three years he worked practically day and night in the attic where he lodged, often going without food to buy textbooks and bits of apparatus. Eventually he assembled a most astounding device. It consisted of scanning discs fashioned from cardboard, lenses borrowed from bicycle lamps, pocket torches connected up with metal clips to supply the power, a motor rotator housed in an ancient tea chest, and a projection lamp installed in a biscuit box. Battered hat boxes, bits of driftwood picked up on the beach, pins, needles, scraps of string and wax were also allotted leading roles.

Difficulties Ahead

The whole of this fantastic entanglement was mounted on his washstand. Do not laugh Here stood the cradle of television.

At length, after weeks of experiment, during which he was faced with countless trials and heart-breaking disappointments, Baird succeeded in transmitting a shadow of a Maltese Cross approximately three yards. The image was blurred and blotted, the distance disconcertingly small, yet, beyond doubt, the great marvel of television had dawned.

But his path was still hedged with difficulties. The £75 which Mr. Gordon Selfridge paid him for a three-weeks demonstration of his invention in March, 1925, at the Oxford street store, soon evaporated, and so desperately was he in need of funds in order to continue his research, that he was reduced to dismantling parts of his precious apparatus to raise the few shillings for his rent.

Often he tramped London's pavements, his clothes threadbare, the soles of his boots almost completely worn to shreds. At this point a small sum of money was raised by his relatives in Scotland, and on the strength of it he remodeled his plant. This was competed on Oct. 1, 1925.

A Momentous Day

The following day will ever be remembered by Baird as the most momentous of his life. On that morning, after placing a ventriloquists's discarded doll called "Bill" before the rebuilt transmitting apparatus, he repaired to the adjoining attic, and there, looking-in to the tiny screen, saw Bill's image, not as a mere blur of black and white, but relatively clear cut and recognizable. The sight thrilled him deeply.

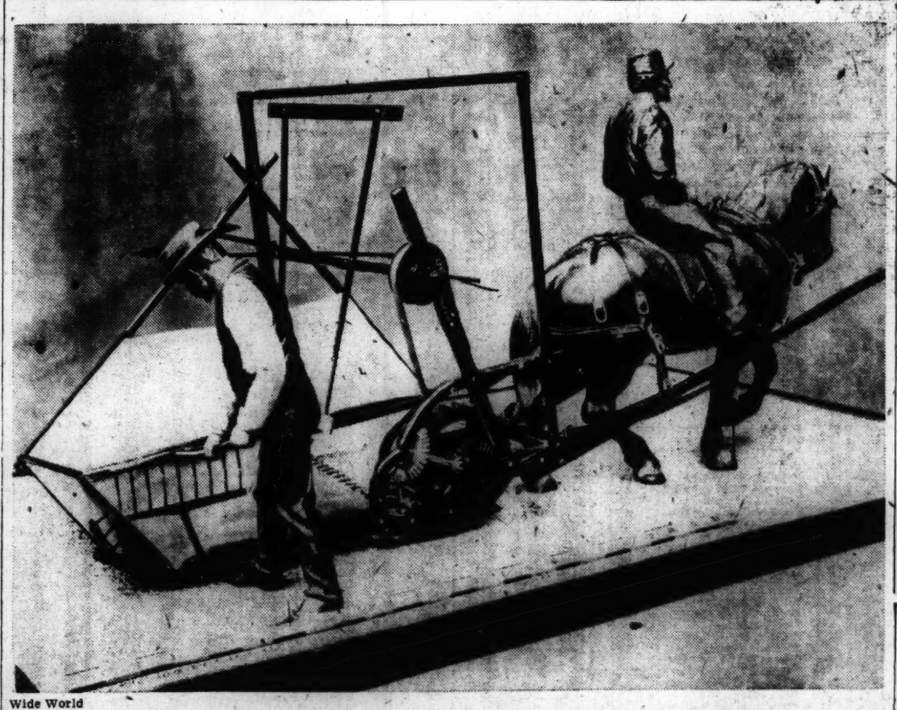
Carried away by excitement, he rushed down to the floor below, grabbed the first person he met, who happened to be an office boy, and dragged him up the stairs. Somewhat extravagantly for a hard up Scot, he tipped the boy two shillings and six pence to stand before the dazzling lights, while he dashed to the screen to observe the result.

Unmistakably enough he saw mirrored there the first living televised image in history. The two changed places. William Taynton, the office boy, now in the employ of Baird Television Ltd., gasped audibly as his eyes rested on the flickering face of "that mad inventor fellow."

Television was a practical certainty. Time would show it.

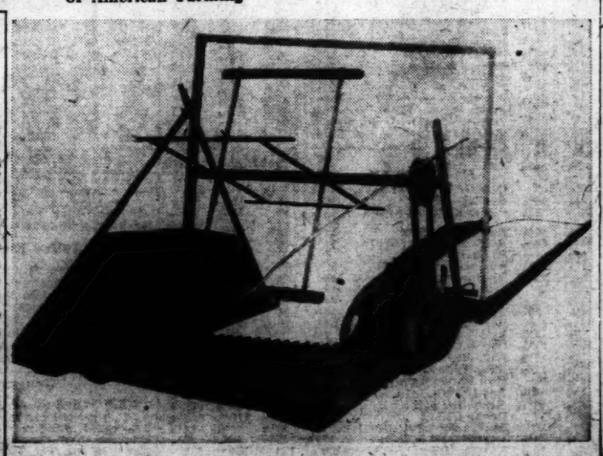
But though Baird thus came to secure the financial backing so essential for further developments, he had for long to put up with the most astonishing apathy and misrepresentation.

Happily, 10 years of fight and struggle against hostile interests and poverty have not embittered him. He remains a shy, unassuming man of genius, living almost wholly within the boundaries of his amazing discovery.



Wide World

A Model of the Early Crude Reaper Which, With Many Improvements, Has Changed the Whole Picture of American Farming



The First Reaper

Boy Scouts' Remedy For Over Supply

THE glut of apples this year in England is being turned to good account by the Boy Scouts. Rather than let the fruit stay on the trees until it falls off and rots, a scheme, suggested by Lord Somers, Deputy Chief Scout for Great Britain, is being carried out by the Scouts of Herefordshire and Worcestershire in co-operation with and with the consent of the farmers. The unsaleable cooking and eating apples are picked, packed into boxes, and dispatched to the Scouts of South Wales to be distributed to needy families in the distressed areas.

This practical method of turning "too much of a good thing" to account may offer ideas for dealing with the waste that too often attends other food gluts.

Frost

In the winter came the frost,
Master of a thousand wiles,
Painted pictures on the panes,
Kissed their cheeks with slyest smiles.

Made them boast a milky gown,
Made them beautiful to see,
Had them show their elegance,
In arabesque, and fount, and tree.

PAULINE DE NAULT DONDALE

Autumn Rain

A tree trunk's hollow
Soft-lined and tight,
Where squirrels nestle
Through soaking night.
Dry, thirsting glades,
Parched beasts in pool,
Tumbling torrents,
Splashing and cool.
Spouting gutters
And dripping eaves,
A happy chorus
From dusty leaves,
Shrinking wells
Lapping greedily—
Lighthouse bells
For a tossing sea.

LAURA BENET

The Golden Arrow of Peace

ON THE slope of a hill rising from one of the loveliest valleys in North Wales is a great arrow, planted in Golden Yew. It faces the Scouts' Camp at Brynbach, and stands for an emblem of peace.

The Golden Arrow, which has developed into a sign of peace among the members of the Boy Scout Movement, originated at the Coming of Age Jamboree at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, in 1929, at which 50,000 Scouts from 48 different countries gathered, and was given by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, to the Scouts of the World with these words: "I give you the Golden Arrow of Peace and Goodwill. Carry it far and wide, that all men may know of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of men."

The West Cheshire Boy Scouts Association has recently issued an interesting booklet dealing with Brynbach and the beautiful camp with its swimming pool.

Wanted—Old Toys!

IN ORDER that children in poor homes may not be overlooked this Christmas, Boy Scouts all over England and the British Empire are collecting, repairing and painting old toys for distribution.

This is not a new Scout activity. For several years the boys have devoted much time during the autumn to their toy-renewing scheme with so much success that more and more Scouts have taken up the idea, and in some districts the number of toys distributed has doubled.

Children, however, will not be the only ones to benefit by the Scouts' good turns. Realizing how many shut-in people need to be cheered, they are working up Christmas shows and concert parties for them. They are also running dances and entertainments in an effort to raise as much money as possible to make Christmas a happy time for families of the unemployed.

Make Your Own
CHRISTMAS CARDS
by simple, well-explained method of linoleum block printing. Everyone can make artistic personal cards. Complete kit—containing 1 set of six tools, 2 tubes of ink, 1 rubber roller, 40-page book of instructions profusely illustrated, and two linoleum blocks, together with 35 double fold gold flake cards and envelopes to match for $3.00.
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CLEAN-BE-TWEEN
presents
the following one-act play
"DO YOU LIKE IT"
CHARACTERS:
MOTHER, DAD, BOBBIE
Scene: Dining room in the morning. Enter Bobbie, a trifle late.

Mother: "What have you been doing, Bobbie?"
Bobbie (embarrassed): "Well, shucks, mother, I've been brushing my teeth."
Dad: "That is extraordinary, son, to brush them without being told."
Bobbie (still slightly embarrassed): "Well, that new Clean-Be-Tween Toothbrush mother bought me makes my teeth really clean, and I like them to feel that way all the time."
Mother: "You like it, do you?"
Bobbie (enthusiastically): "Do I like it? Oh, boy, who wouldn't!"
EPILOGUE
The adjustable CLEAN-BE-TWEEN TOOTHBRUSH is for grown-ups as well as for children, for as Bobbie says, who wouldn't like to have their teeth feel really clean?
The Clean-Be-Tween Toothbrush can be purchased for 59c — the renewal brushes for less than one-half the original cost. The handle will last a lifetime, thus making it a most economical toothbrush. Medium, Hard, and Extra Hard Bristles. Assorted colors.
YOUR DRUG OR DEPT. STORE can supply you—or write
CLEAN-BE-TWEEN
TOOTHBRUSH CO., Inc.
250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK
1608 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Highly Irregular as Profit-Taking Retards Rise

Commodity and Money Markets

Selective Market Boosts Favorites To New Heights

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—While some issues swirled upstream in the stock market today, carried along by favorable business currents, others were buffeted by selling eddies.

The late tone was irregular. Transactions totaled about 2,600,000 shares.

Brokers suggested the continued flow of extra dividends, wage boosts and bonuses may have been discounted in some instances, but apparently proved stimulating to others.

Chrysler a Star Performer

Chrysler was a lone star performer among the motors, pushing up more than 2 points to within a shade of an historical top. The large disbursement to shareholders voted Tuesday brought support for the issue. Spiegel-May-Stern, following the proposal for recapitalization and stock split-up, jumped about 5 points. Loew's and Sears Roebuck were ahead more than 2 each.

Others up as much as a point or more included May Department Stores, Macy, Marshall Field, Allied Stores, Woolworth, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Western Union, Lambert, Hiram Walker, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Collins & Aikman and Certain-Teed.

Down fractions to 2 or more were Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Steel, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, General Motors, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Consolidated Edison, International Telephone, American Radiator and American Can.

There was a small upward flurry in Pennsylvania Railroad when the directors ordered a dividend on the common of $1. The same amount was voted in February.

Mining stocks were depressed when the New York price of imported bar silver was lowered 2 cents an ounce to 45½ cents. It was raised 2¾ cents last Monday. Bar silver in London, export copper, tin and silver futures in Montreal pointed downward.

New Highs in United States Bonds

A broad advance in United States Government issues, with several at new highs, brightened the bond market today.

Around mid-day advances in the United States Treasury sector ran to about 2-32s to ¼ of a point. Leaders on the rise included the 2⅞, the 2¾s of 1947 and the 2¾s of 1951. Government-guaranteed obligations were also higher.

In the corporate division moderate upturns prevailed. Gainers of fractions included American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, New York Central 5s, New Haven 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Erie 5s and Goodyear 5s.

Issues with stock conversion privileges in demand included American Rolling Mills 4¼s, Studebaker 6s and National Dairy 3¾s.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s yielded about a point. Fractionally lower were Union Pacific 4s, International Telephone 5s and Chile Copper 5s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading was fairly active in today's stock market with steel, motor and tobacco issues in demand. Tin stocks were strong while copper shares tended downward. Rubber stocks sold higher and oils, transatlantics and gild-edged securities remained quiet but steady.

Paris—Prices were mixed at the closing of the Bourse today, rentes reacting 25 centimes to one franc and Bank of France stock declining 100 francs to 8800 francs. Electric and international securities also were heavy. Railroad shares sold higher.

Liverpool—Wheat futures finished fractionally lower following ideal weather reports from Argentine and Australia. Demand for foreign wheat was extremely small. Profit-taking and commission house selling caused cotton futures to close 1 to 5 points lower.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	24¼	26¾
do, 6% pf	109	112
do, 7% pf.	128	..
Brock, G & L	8½	10
Central Maine Power pf.	76½	80½
do, 7% pf.	86½	88½
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	101	105
Conn. Lt. & Power	69	73
Conn. Power	55	58
East Utl. Assoc.	32½	34½
do, Convert	6¾	7⅜
Fall River G. Works	18	21
Fitchburg G. & El.	49	52
Green Mt. Power pf.	85	89
Hartford Elec.	66	69
Haverhill Elec.	39	43
Holyoke Water Power	280	..
Lawrence G. & L.	45	50
Lowell Elec.	68	82
Lynn Gas & Elec.	100	105
Mass. Power & Light pf.	26	28½
Mass. Utl. Asso. pf.	32	35
N. E. G. & El. 5½% pf.	52	55
N. E. Power Assoc.	76	80
N. E. Power Co. pf.	128½	133½
N. E. Public Service	2⅞	3⅞
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pf. ln.	52¾	56¾
do. 6% pf. ln.	47	51
do, 7% pf.	18	21
do, 6% pf.	16½	19½
North Boston Light Prop.	44	49
do. pf.	51	55
Providence Gas	13	15
Public Serv. of N. H. 6% pf.	106	110
R. I. Public Service pf.	31½	34½
Rockland Light & Power	12¾	13¾
Springfield Gas	16	18
Twin States G. & E. pr. pf.	103	107
West. Mass. Cos.	33	36

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.66	11.68	11.60	11.66	—.04
January	11.62	11.62	11.51	11.51	—.14
March	11.64	11.64	11.52	11.54	—.12
May	11.62	11.63	11.51	11.54	—.12
July	11.52	11.54	11.41	11.41	—.17
October	11.17	11.17	11.05	11.05	—.19

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Jan.	6.58	6.58	6.49	6.50	—.10
March	6.55	6.55	6.47	6.48	—.09
May	6.49	6.50	6.43	6.44	—.09
July	6.45	6.45	6.37	6.38	—.09

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	13.00	13.00	12.75	12.82	—.06
June	13.24	13.24	13.19	13.17	—.03

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Nov. 12	Nov. 10
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	70	69	70	70
15¾	9¾	Adams Express (.20b)	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¼b)	27¾	27⅝	27¾	28⅛
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	35½	34	34	34½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	2½
86½	58	Air Reduction	86	84	84	86½
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4	3¾	3¾	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	16¼	15⅞	15⅝	16¼
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅞	3⅞	4¼	4⅝
60½	12¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	60	57¾	59	59
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	59	58	59	60
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	47¼	46½	47¾	48
40⅜	26⅛	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	39½	37⅞	37⅞	39¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	242¾	240½	240½	241
32¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	32½	31¼	32½	32½
18⅞	6¾	Allied Stores	19¼	18¼	19	18½
88⅝	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88½	8½	88½	86¾
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1*)	70	68¼	68½	68⅜
34¼	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	34½	32⅞	32⅞	34¼
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
38	33	Amal Lthr pf	32¾	33	33	33½
135½	78	Amerada (2)	104½	103	103½	103½
79	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	78	77¾	78	78
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	43½	41¾	41¾	43
66	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	66	65	66	66
147	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	139	139	139	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	128½	125½	126½	128½
169½	182¼	Am Can pf (7)	165	163½	165	163
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	52⅞	51¾	51¾	53
92½	57⅜	Am Car & P pf	91	91	91	92
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	68½	66¾	66¾	68
113⅛	87⅛	Am Chicle (4*)	108¼	108	108	110
14¼	7½	Am Colortype	12½	12	12½	12½
34½	20½	Am Com Alcohol	33¾	32	32¼	33½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29	28	28	28½
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99¾	98¾	99¾	99
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
14¾	9¾	Am European	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
51⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	50	47½	47½	49
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	39¾	39	39	39½
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
21⅜	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20	19½	19½	19¾
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	6¼	5¾	6	5⅝
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37	36	36½	35¾
49⅞	37	*Am Home Pr (2 4G)	49½	49¼	49¼	49¾
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2¾	2½	2½	2⅞
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19¼	19	19	19¼
15	9⅝	Am International	15½	14⅝	14⅝	15
39¾	23⅛	Am Locomotive	36½	35¼	35¼	37
107	66	Am Loco pf	105½	104⅞	105	105½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1*)	23⅞	23¼	23½	23⅞
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
54⅞	27	Am Metal	53½	51¼	51¼	54
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10¾
74½	36⅜	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	64	63¾	64	65½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	78	77½	78	78½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22½	21⅜	22¼	22⅝
37	23¾	*Am Rolling Mill (120f)	36	34⅞	35	35¾
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38½	37	38½	38¼
28¼	18	Am Seating	27-	26½	27⅜	27⅜
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	41⅞	41¼	41¼	41¾
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	102	100½	100⅞	101¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	63¾	63½	63½	64
51¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	53	50⅞	53	51
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	137	136½	137	136½
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	29	28⅜	28⅜	27¼
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	57	56½	56⅞	58½
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	136½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	26⅜	25¼	25¼	26¼
184⅜	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	184¼	182¼	182¼	183
102½	87	Am Tobacco (6)	99	98½	98¾	98¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101¼	100½	100⅝	101
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅜
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25½
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	105	105	105	105½
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅛
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3*)	62⅞	60½	60½	61¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1	1	1
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5½	5½	5½	5½
38	24	Am Zinc pr pf	38	38	38	38
55⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	53	51⅜	51⅝	53½
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2*)	87	86	86	86
2⅝	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21½	20¼	20¼	21½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	104
43	9	Andes Copper	35	33	33	35½
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
50	37	Archer Daniels (2*)	42⅞	42½	42½	43
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	110	109⅞	110	110
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	6	5½	5⅞	5⅞
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	82¼	80	80	81¾
125	104	Armour Ill pf (6)	112	112	112	110
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½g)	60	58¾	59	60
16¼	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	16¾
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	17⅜	15⅝	17⅜	15¾
25⅜	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	26	25	26	25¼
112	103	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	110	110	110	..
124	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	122	122	122	122
51⅛	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	46	46	46	46
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	77½	75½	75½	77¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105½	105½	105½	105
44¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	44¾	43	43¼	43¾
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	30¼	29¾	29¾	30½
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&W I pf	53½	53	53	53½
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	115	115	115	..
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1*)	32¼	31¾	31¾	32⅛
77	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	79¾	76½	79¾	77
127	112	Atlas Pow pf (5)	126	126	126	126
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17	17	17	17⅞
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	33	32⅝	32	33
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	43¼	42	42	45¼
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅝	5	5⅜	4⅞
74	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	73½	..	72½	70
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	22⅜	22½	23¼
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36¼	34½	34½	34¾
5⅝	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	4¼
118	110½	Bangor & A pf (7)	112½	112	112½	112
73	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	73½	72	72¾	69¾
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	26	25¼	25¼	25¾
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	23⅜	22¾	22¾	22⅝
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	123¼	122⅜	123	122
20⅜	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	20⅜	19¾	20	20⅜
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	21⅝
28	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	28⅜	27¼	27⅝	28
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	97½	97	97½	97¼
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	30⅜	29½	29¾	30
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	23
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	72	72	72	72
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	73¼	71½	71½	72¾
19⅜	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅞	19⅜	19½	19⅜
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125¼	124½	125¼	125
57½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	60¼	59	59½	56
20¾	12½	Blaw Knox (.60)	19¼	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	31	30½	31	30¾
37¼	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	38½	37	37	35
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf	110	110	110	112½
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	27¾	27½	27¼	28½
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	50	48½	48½	48½
100½	80¼	Bon Ami A	90	92	92	90
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	45	44¾	45	44¼
32¾	25⅝	*Borden (1.60)	29¼	28¼	28¾	29¼
90	64	Borg Warner (3*)	88½	87¼	87½	88
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40*)	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	64¾	63⅛	63¼	63⅜
50½	41	*Bristol Myers (2*)	48¼	48	48	48½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	57½	56¾	56¾	57½
12½	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7½	7	7	7½
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38½	38⅛	38⅛	39
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	..	50½	50	50⅜
65⅜	45	Brown Shoe (3)	49	49	49	50
21⅞	8½	Brunswick Balke	21½	15¾	19¾	21
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
115	107½	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	110	110	110	108
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	12¾	12	12½	12¾
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	94
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	31¾	31½	31½	32
54¼	11½	Bulova Watch	54⅞	54	54½	54
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	31¾	31½	31½	31¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅜
32	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	28	28	28	28½
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	29⅝	27½	28	30
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
25⅜	16½	Byers	22⅜	21½	21⅝	22¾
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40	39¾	39¾	40
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	15⅜	14¼	14½	15½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	36¾	36	36	36½
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14¼
64	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	62½	61⅛	61⅛	61
16	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	17¼	17	17	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¼	7¾	7⅝	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	162¾	158	158	162½
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	138½	135	138¼	134
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	89¾	89	89⅜	89
32⅜	21⅜	Celanese Corp (½b)	30	29	29½	29
32	10	Celotex Co	32	31	31½	31¾
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	78½	78½	78½	78
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	33	32	32	32⅜
57	35	Central RR of NJ	42⅜	41½	41½	43¼
8⅜	6⅜	Central Foundry	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72¾	70⅝	70⅝	72
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15½
142	80½	Certain-Teed pf 7%	146	145	146	..
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	69	68⅞	68⅞	69
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	26⅛	26	26⅛	26
106¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	106	106	106	..
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	60	59¾	59¾	60
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	99	99	99	99¾
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	76¼	75½	75¼	76¼
8	2⅜	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
12¾	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
33⅜	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1¾f)	*33	32¾	32¾	33
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¾	10	10	..
63⅝	40¾	Chi Pneu Tool	18	17¼	17¾	17⅝
62⅝	42¾	Chi Pneu Tr pf	62⅝	61¾	61¾	62½
2⅞	1⅞	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
6¾	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	5½
8¾	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	30	29¾	29¾	..
30¼	17⅞	Chickasha Cot O	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10½	9¾	9¾	10
138*	85½	Chrysler (12b)	138¾	136⅞	137½	135⅞
18⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	19⅝
89	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	89½	88½	89	89
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	11⅝	11¼	11½	11⅜
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32½
111½	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	111	111	111	110⅝
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	44¾	44	44	43¾
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	68½	66¾	67¼	65½
132	84	Coca Cola (2)	130	129	129½	131
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¾	17	17¼	17¾
68¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	63¾	62½	62¾	63¾
114½	107½	Collins & A pf (7)	114¾	114¾	114¾	114
39⅞	28¼	Colo F&Ir	36¾	36	36	36⅞
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	24⅞	24	24	..
37¾	19⅝	Colo & So 1pf	31	31	31	..
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	31	31	31	..
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	98	98	98	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	42	39⅜	43	39½
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46	46	46	..
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	125	121½	121½	124
84⅞	4	Comm Credit (4*)	75¼	73¾	74	74⅜
123¼	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	125	125	125	123½
87¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	88¾	87½	88	87¾
129½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	131½	131	131½	..
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17¼	16¾	16⅞	16¾
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	72	69	69	71
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
44½	30⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	35⅞	34⅝	35	35¾
23⅝	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19½
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	18½	18½	18½	20¾
15½	8	Consol Cigar	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15
92½	73¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	90	93	94	93½
85	65¾	*Consol Cig pf (7)	85	85	85	84¾
3¼	2	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	17⅞	16½	16½	16⅝
7⅞	4½	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
20½	15¾	Consol Film I pf (3)	17⅞	17	17	17½
5⅞	2½	Consol Ed.NY (2f)	44⅞	44	44⅛	44⅜
107¾	59	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¼	107¼	107½	107¼
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	8¼	8	8¼	8
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.10f)	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅞
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
26¼	15¾	Container n (1f)	21⅛	20½	20⅝	21⅛
33	10¼	Cont Baking A	33¾	32¼	32¼	32⅞
3	1⅝	Cont Baking B	3	3¼	3¼	3¼
108	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	107	107½	107	105½
87¼	67½	Cont Gas(3f)	75	73½	73½	74½
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22¾	22	22	22¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	43⅝	41⅞	41¾	43
4	2½	Cont Motors	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
39	28¼	Cont Oil (1*)	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	38½
45	25½	Cont Steel (1)	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	27
60½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	61½	61¼	61¼	64
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	73¼	72⅝	73	73
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	161	161	161	161
7⅜	4	Coty	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37½	37½	37½	37½
44⅞	24	Crans Copm	45	44½	45	44¾
35⅝	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	32¾	32	32⅜	32
91½	43⅞	Crown Cork & S (2)	91½	90¾	91	90¾
58¼	46¼	Crown Cork prefww (2¼)	56⅜	56	56¼	56½
109	102	Crown W Pap 1pf (2g)	110	109¾	110	..
15½	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	15	14⅜	14½	14¾
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	52	51¾	51¾	51½
124⅝	95½	Crucible Steel pf (3g)	120	120	120	119
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
18⅛	9	Cuba Ry pf	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13½
14¾	8½	Cuban Am Sug	11⅝	11	11⅝	11½
112¾	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	111	110	110	111
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38½	39	39½	40
16

Business and Industry

Wool Market Experiencing Conditions Bordering on Boom

Commerce and Finance

Tax-Avoidance Dividend List Grows Rapidly

The flood of initial, increased, and extra dividend declarations which broke loose following the election continues unstemmed. Each day sees new names added to the growing list of corporations distributing earnings to avoid surtaxes.

Among the most recent announcements are the following:

Allegheny Steel Company increased the dividend on its common stock to 50 cents a share from 35 cents, and declared a dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred.

Eastman Kodak Company declared an extra common stock dividend of 75 cents a share besides the common stock dividend amounting to $1.50 a share and the regular 1½ per cent dividend on the preferred stock. In addition, a wage dividend of $2,220,000, more than $1,000,000 in excess of the 1936 payment was declared payable on March 1, 1937.

Extras and Increases

Noranda Mines, Ltd., declared a common dividend of $1.75 a share. Six months ago company paid $1.25 a share, while a year ago $1 was paid.

J. J. Newberry Company voted an extra dividend of 40 cents, together with the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents. On Oct. 1 company paid a quarterly dividend of 60 cents, prior to this 40 cents was disbursed quarterly.

Spear & Co. declared an initial dividend of 50 cents on the $1 par common.

United States Freight Company directors have ordered an extra dividend of 75 cents a share. Company also declared the regular quarterly of 25 cents. On Dec. 1 last a 25-cent extra was paid.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. announced an extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular monthly payment of 5 cents. Giving effect to this payment company will have paid 35 cents in extras in 1936.

Northern Pipe Line Company declared a 25-cent common dividend. Six months ago company paid 15 cents, while a year ago 25 cents was distributed.

Eliminate Back Dividends

Chain Store Investment Corporation announced an accumulation dividend of $23 a share on the $6.50 preferred stock, eliminating all back dividends.

New Haven Clock Company announced an accumulation dividend of $3.25 a share on the 6½ per cent preferred, reducing arrears to $8.12½ a share. With this payment company will have paid $14.62½ a share in 1936.

National Oats Company declared a common dividend of $1 a share. Three months ago company raised the quarterly rate to 50 cents from 25 cents.

International Petroleum Company, Ltd., directors have announced an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular semi-annual payment of 75 cents.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., ordered an extra dividend of 37½ cents and the regular semi-annual payment of 25 cents. In previous periods like extras were paid.

Andian National Corporation, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of $1 a share, together with the semi-annual payment of $1. On June 1, last, a like extra was paid.

The Pennsylvania Railroad directors have declared a dividend of $1 a share, making a total of $2 a share for the year. The disbursement is the largest since 1931, when $3.25 a share was paid. The dividend is payable Dec. 21 to stockholders of record Nov. 23.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, manufacturers of alcohols and industrial chemicals, declared a special dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock and the regular semiannual dividend of 30 cents, both payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 21.

Jewel Tea Company, Inc., nationwide distributors of grocery specialties, declared a special dividend of $2 a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, both payable Dec. 21 to stockholders of record Dec. 7.

Farmers' Purchasing Power at High Level

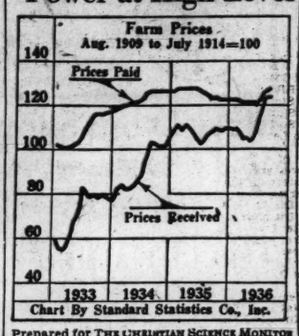

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH agricultural income this year will be well below the 1929 level, the farmers' real purchasing power is close to that prevailing prior to the depression.

This is clearly indicated by the fact that mail orders sales this year will reach record proportions. Rural retail trade is back to 1929 levels.

The agricultural machinery companies have enjoyed a highly prosperous year, and virtually every other industry catering to the farmer has recorded a sharp increase in volumes.

Business Leaders Are Making Study Of Social Security

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Harper Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said in an address here that a group of business leaders has undertaken a study of "the whole subject of social security" with the view to bringing about "sound and lasting security for the working man in industry."

Speaking before the convention of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, Mr. Sibley said those making the study were Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Marion Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company; M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company; P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, "and others of the same type."

He added that "these men do not represent blind opposition to labor, as some would proclaim, but a determined desire for wise and fair cooperation."

"If sound relationships are to be reached between management and labor, as they must be, it can only come about by both sides coming into court with 'clean hands,'" Mr. Sibley asserted.

Int'l Tin Committee Announces Increase In Agreed Tonnages

LONDON (AP)—Increase in tin exports from Malaya, Netherlands East Indies and Nigeria to 105 per cent of agreed basic tonnages from 90 per cent is announced by the International Tin Committee, subject to approval by the governments involved.

At the same time, Bolivian exports would be stepped up to 90 per cent from 75 per cent. The new quotas are for the final quarter of 1936 and are to be made retroactive to Oct. 1.

The additional allowances to Malaya, the East Indies and Nigeria, it was explained, were made from arrears already accrued this year by Bolivia, and surrendered by that nation.

While the quota advance had been considered probable in metal circles the announcement surprised the market and the price of the metal dropped sharply.

(Tin prices rose sensationally in London after the American election, due, traders here were informed, largely to speculative influences and the agreement of Siam to join with other producing countries in the exports restriction pact.)

Turnover of Wool Heavy and Prices Advance Sharply

Conditions bordering on a boom prevail in the Boston wool market, in step with wool markets in all parts of the world. Prices are surging upward. Mills are buying liberally and speculative buying on the part of many dealers is developing to an extent not witnessed for considerable time. The turnover of wool is heavy, reflecting a widely prevalent desire to own wool.

Well-posted men in the Boston trade estimate that close to 150,000,000 pounds of wool must be imported into the United States this wool year, because of the diminishing domestic supply and heavy consumption.

Western Wool Taken

Wools in the West are well taken up with sales in Texas at prices equivalent to about 91 cents, clean, delivered Boston. New Mexico wools moved at close to 86@87 cents clean, delivered Boston. Supplies left in the Northwest are reported small, and holders throughout the land are advancing their ideas continuously.

In Australia prices are 3@4 cents, clean, higher than last week. Competition is increasingly keen in Australia, with America, England and the Continent vying with the Australian mills for offerings of wool. South American markets are strong with Japanese operations accounting for heavy turnover of wool.

In Bradford, Eng., and on the Continent, top prices are sharply higher.

Mills in the United States are advancing prices for piecegoods and big companies are reported contemplating further sharp rises. Goods are in better demand, more especially for men's wear.

Boston Prices Rise

In Boston, staple length fine territory graded wools are moving at 93@95 cents, clean basis, and French combing fine territory graded, 91@93 cents. Fine Ohio Delaine wool is about 38 cents, greasy, equivalent to about 95 cents clean basis. Ohio combing fleeces are selling at close to 42 cents in the grease for quarter-blood.

Light shrinking Missouri quarter-blood fleeces are about 42 cents, greasy, and Virginia combing wools are about 45 cents, greasy, for quarterblood and three-eighths. Sales in Boston of Australian fine wools are being made around 97@99 cents for good top-making wools and warp wools around $1@1.03, clean.

Interest in mohair is expanding and additional sales in Texas have further depleted the available stocks. Business has been around 56@57 cents for adult mohair, in Texas. Boston value are about 4 cents above these figures.

Larger Wheat Crop, Lower Prices in '37, Is Bureau Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—A wheat harvest in this country far above domestic needs for this chief bread grain with a resulting decline in prices farmers would collect was forecast for next year by the Agriculture Department.

This increased yield and decline in prices were conditioned upon normal weather both in this country and other important wheat-growing countries of the world.

Unfavorable crops in most parts of the world, in recent years were said to have caused the comparatively high wheat prices now existing in this country and much of the world. The current prices already have caused thousands of wheat farmers to plant a big acreage of winter wheat this fall, the department said, adding that most of the crop was in excellent condition.

Drought this year shortened the wheat production and supply in this country, the department said, despite seeding of 75,500,000 acres, second largest area planted to wheat on record.

For next season the area of this country in wheat fields "will be at least as large," it was said. An average yield would result in production of about 880,000,000 bushels, or some 225,000,000 more than is usually utilized in this country, the experts estimated.

United States wheat farmers have enjoyed prices "unusually high relative to world market prices," the last three years, the department said.

Reciprocal Pact Gives Impetus To U. S. Trade With Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—American trade with Canada has increased markedly in volume and value during the nine-month period since the reciprocal trade pact between them came into effect on Jan. 1, 1936.

While each country has purchased far more of the other's goods than before, the increase in United States purchases from Canada has gone up slightly faster than Canadian purchases from the United States. The result is a narrowing of America's favorable trade balance with Canada. However, United States exports to Canada still exceed substantially imports from Canada.

Exceed World Trade Gain

The responsibility of the trade pacts for this increase is indicated by the fact that whereas the world trade of both Canada and the United States has advanced generally, their trade with each other has gone up faster than the general trend. Canada increased its purchases from all countries by 10 per cent during the first six months of the year, while increasing purchases from the United States by 15 per cent.

The United States increased purchases from countries other than those with which it has trade pacts by 13 per cent, while purchases from Canada went up 23 per cent.

These statements are presented by the State Department in the first report of a series now in preparation analyzing in detail what has happened to American trade with countries which have entered into reciprocal trade pacts with the United States under Secretary of State Cordell Hull's new trade program.

Publication of the series is believed to have been hastened by the attacks made on the trade pacts by Republicans during the recent political campaign. Mr. Hull personally defended his pacts as best he could, but the complete, detailed figures were not then available. It is understood that the compilation has been hastened and details made public at the earliest possible moment in an effort to meet as soon as possible the charges.

U. S. Buying Up $58 Million

The important general figures given by the report are the following:

For the first six months of 1936 Canadian purchases from the United States were valued at $179,000,000, as compared to $156,000,000 for the first half of 1935, a gain of $23,000,000.

For the same period United States purchases from Canada were $160,000,000, as compared to $130,000,000 for 1935, a gain of $30,000,000.

American purchases are thus seen going up somewhat faster than Canadian, but Canada still bought during the period $19,000,000 more from the United States than the United States bought from Canada.

Using figures for the first nine months, which are available only in totals and not in detail, Canadian purchases totaled $266,000,000, or an increase of $33,000,000 over the same period in 1935. United States purchases for the nine-month period were $262,000,000, or an increase of $58,000,000.

The balance using these tentative nine-month figures, has dropped to an excess of a bare $4,000,000 in favor of the United States, indicating during July, August and September a sharp increase in United States purchases from Canada nearly large enough to wipe out the $19,000,000 favorable balance of the first six months. Details of this summer boom in United States imports are not yet made available, but the assumption is that they are partly due to summer tourist purchases and partly to an increase in agricultural imports.

Agricultural Imports

The most telling Republican criticism of the Canadian pact was that it had let in a flood of Canadian farm products. The report gives the following information on that specific point:

Out of the total increase of $30,000,000 in American purchases from Canada for the first six-month period, about $7,000,000 represented increases in agricultural purchases, or a rise of 25 per cent over such purchases for the previous year.

The largest increase took place in "cattle weighing 700 pounds or more." Only 50,000 head of cattle of this classification were purchased from Canada in the first half of 1935. Under the trade pact the number went up to 113,000 head, accounting thereby for $2,900,000 of the gain in agricultural purchases. However, a quota of less than 156,000 head has been set, so that imports of such cattle during the second six months cannot continue at the same rate.

Other details of United States purchases during the six-month period are:

34,000 head of calves worth $480,000.

9600 head of horses.

Less than 5000 head of milk cows when the quota is 20,000.

Cheese Imports Higher

3,800,000 pounds of cheese, as compared to the six-month average for the period from 1925 to 1929 of 2,600,000. This is nonetheless a large increase over 1935 when less than 500,000 pounds came in. The price is, however, 27 per cent above last year despite the large imports.

6000 gallons of cream.

About 750,000 bushels of seed potatoes—the quota limit.

11,000,000 bushels of wheat due to drought damage to the United States crop which paid the full duty, no increase having been granted on wheat under the trade pact.

Against these agricultural increases the report notes that imports of several fodder items fell off sharply.

Although machinery and finished products accounted for the bulk of the increased Canadian purchases from the United States, agricultural products flowed northward across the border in increasing quantity as well as southward.

United States sales to Canada of fruits and vegetables went up notably. The value of orange exports jumped by $300,000, grapefruit by $174,000, other fresh fruit by $247,000. Lettuce exports went up $224,000; tomatoes, $145,000; asparagus, $81,000 and other fresh vegetables a total of $200,000. Dried fruits and nuts went up by $171,000.

Free Enterprise Needs Defenders, Avers Pettengill

CHICAGO (AP)—Rep. Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana pointed today to "a pressing need of industrial statesmanship of the highest order" if free enterprise in America is to be saved.

Speaking at a general session of the American Petroleum Institute's seventeenth annual meeting, the author of the book, "Hot Oil," said "the coming decade may bring the twilight of Democracy and the next decade the dark night of despotic power in America."

A "tanglefoot" of government subsidies, quotas, regulation of foreign exchange rates, price fixing, competitive undervaluation of national currencies, embargoes and regulation of division of earnings between spending and investment is "throttling and discrediting free enterprise," he said.

Congressman Pettengill recommended:

1. Strengthening trade organizations to conduct constant warfare on practices like price fixing.
2. Developing departments of public relations in the broadest sense, employing "a lot of Judge Landises" in industries, like Judge K. Landis, the baseball commissioner.
3. Interstate compacts.
4. Uniform state legislation.
5. Increasing powers of the Federal Trade Commission to approve voluntary arrangements in industry.

"If the leaders and owners of the American system are too lazy to wash their dirty dishes, too selfish to be intelligent, too timid to stick their necks out in defense of free enterprise and constitutional government, who will defend it?" he asked.

Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, professor of chemistry at Princeton University, said "the depression is over in the oil industry" in his address on research progress. It would be impossible, he said, to produce the 1937 automobile if "enormous expenditures for research and improvement had not been contributed by the American oil industry."

Building to Show 70 P. C. Increase Over 1935 Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Building in the United States in 1936 will have experienced an increase of 70 per cent over 1935, nearly twice as much as in any of the preceding four years, according to a survey in the Architectural Forum, just released.

Of the grand total of $1,960,000,000 which it is estimated will be spent on building construction this year, about $860,000,000 will have gone into residences, while other categories will show expenditures as follows: commercial $200,000,000; industrial $75,000,000; institutional $270,000,000; recreational $35,000,000; public $115,000,000 and the remainder for remodeling.

New Forms Arresting

As for the quality of this year's building, the survey says: "Five years of no building has not meant five years of no thinking. It has, as a matter of fact, meant an occasion for an unusual amount of thinking," most of which "has been directed toward the concepts which underlie architecture, and some of the thinking has managed to reach through to stone and steel."

By way of example, the Forum examines 105 new buildings representing "almost every current type of architecture, from a sewage disposal plant in Cleveland (Easterly Sewage Treatment Works) to an old ladies' home in Hinsdale, Ill.," including houses, apartments, banks, restaurants, filling stations, factories, laundries, schools and churches, hospitals, theaters, city Halls and even jails.

From these it was found that new ideas have produced forms which are new and arresting; that modern architecture has attained its majority—evidenced "again and again in the articulation of the plans, in the direct lines of the designs, and in the valid choice of materials."

While "the typical 1936 American house is definitely colonial, with some variations on the motif," examples of the modern house are to be found in almost every one of the 48 states, the Forum finds. "The ascendancy of the colonial parallels less activity in what might be called imported styles, the English and Norman cottage, the French château, and Spanish Mission-house."

Stress Comfort and Economy

The spearhead of change, in residential building, has been the desire for comfort and economy. Of commercial constructions, it was pointed out that, although "Main street becomes the symbol for confused and violent contrast, due in part to the complete disassociation between the architecture and its purpose, . . . the effect of (interior) textures, colors and lighting has been given much serious study," resulting in "an increasing use of such innovations as acoustical materials, air conditioning, shadowless lighting and resilient floor surfaces."

The industrial building of 1936, designed to increase efficiency, is pioneering in the use of such new materials as glass block, tiles, steel and aluminum alloys, according to the Forum. "It has been the most important agent in the adoption of air conditioning, glareless and evenly distributed lighting and other scientific developments toward healthier living surroundings."

"The public building," says the article, "has often been conceived as a lavishly ornamented monument erected by a government to its taxpayers," with its usefulness subordinated. But "public buildings have definitely identified themselves, during recent years, with public works whose sole purpose is not to flatter, but to serve, the commonwealth."

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Further Extension of Federal Power Is Anticipated by Economic Service

The overwhelming endorsement given to the doctrines of the New Deal at the polls indicates that the second Roosevelt Administration will carry its socio-economic program further in the next four years, says the United Business Service in its current report. This will embody two important principles, as follows:

1. That it is the duty of the Federal Government to assume the responsibility for assuring to every man at least a decent minimum livelihood. To do this requires centralization and extension of federal power and control, the taxation of the economically successful, in some form, to subsidize the unsuccessful.

2. Dovetailed into the first principle, is the doctrine that measures must be provided which tend toward the equalization of wealth and incomes. Of such character are efforts to raise wages; heavy tax rates on large incomes, on unusual profits, and on estates. The Service concludes that neither of these goals can be completely achieved and the progress toward them must be slow, but they represent the direction in which governmental influence will now press.

Co-Operatives Now Second Largest Gasoline Distributors in Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Minnesota co-operatives established themselves firmly as the second largest distributors of gasoline in the State with an increase in volume of more than 8,000,000 gallons last year, according to a survey by the National Petroleum News.

Co-op business doubled during the six depression years, jumping from 17,000,000 gallons in 1929 to more than 38,000,000 gallons in 1935. The percentage of the State's gas handled by co-ops has grown steadily from 4.88 per cent in 1929 to 8.51 per cent in 1935. In the same period the business of Standard Oil of Indiana, the only private profit company now leading the co-operatives fell from 26.38 to 17.92 per cent.

The first gas and oil co-operative in the State was organized in Cottonwood, Minn., in 1921. In 1935 140 co-op oil companies operating 188 petroleum bulk plants were thriving in both rural and urban Minnesota. Twenty-eight new co-operatives were organized and 35 co-op bulk plants were built in 1935, according to the survey.

Annual Winter Furniture Market Set for January

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Directors of the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition Association announced the annual winter market and exposition will be held here Jan. 4-16.

A proposal to eliminate November and January markets, advanced by the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, was adopted contingent upon the approval of the proposal by other furniture market associations, including those at Jamestown, N. Y., New York city, High Point, N. C. and Chicago.

More than 450 buyers have registered thus far at the fall market here, which concludes Nov. 13.

Marlin-Rockwell Net For Quarter Tops 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Marlin-Rockwell Corp. and subsidiaries, reported for the September quarter net profit of $443,004, equal to $1.30 a share, compared with $212,525, or 62 cents in the September 1935 quarter.

Producer of ball bearings, the company has plants in Plainville, Conn.; Jamestown, N. Y.; and Chicago.

No mention was made of undistributed profits surtax.

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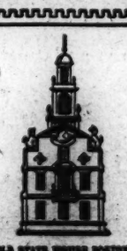
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Today's Executor

FEDERAL ESTATE-TAX RETURNS of resident decedents filed from January 1 to December 31, 1934 (latest figures issued by the United States Treasury Department) show the form and value of property of the 10,353 estates concerned to be as follows:

Form of Property	Value	Percentage
Stocks and Bonds	$1,286,404,000	57.32%
Real Estate	378,510,000	16.86%
Mortgages, Cash, etc.	323,656,000	14.40%
Insurance	143,788,000	6.41%
Other Assets	112,348,000	5.01%
TOTAL	$2,244,106,000	100.00%

During this period nearly three fourths of the property of the estates under consideration were stocks, bonds and real estate.

The Executor who is charged with the care and settlement of estates today must be equipped to render competent service in connection with securities and real estate.

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Building Upturn Brings Shortage Of Skilled Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—The current and increasing shortage of skilled labor is a normal development, according to John W. O'Leary, president of the Machinery Institute, rather than an alarming new problem. Mr. O'Leary, in a statement from the institute headquarters here, points out that this shortage of men with specalized skills is faced after every depression, and notes that "the need of finding suitable men to train for skilled jobs is constantly with us as long as business is normal."

Those who deny that any shortage of skilled labor exists, and those who complain that the shortage is impeding business operations, he says, fail to recognize "the happy circumstance and the opportunities it brings for full employment."

Steel Construction

A study of the industrial field, particularly building, does disclose either an actual shortage of skilled men or a threat of such a shortage with resumption of work in the spring. Chicago is not now acutely affected by this shortage, even with a large amount of steel construction work going on. New York and Los Angeles, it is found, are more seriously concerned, along with a few smaller cities; for example, Denver, where a shortage of houses exists because of an inability to find enough skilled labor.

In Chicago, however, it is expected that with normal progress, spring will find an unusual demand for trained craftsmen, and with a likelihood that the supply will far from meet the need.

Although a fairly accurate picture of the situation is obtainable by impartial study and analysis, it is found that dlivergent interests often tend to color reports.

Profit Aspect

On the one hand, workers welcome a shortage, for it puts them in a position to demand higher wage rates. On the other hand, they are not anxious that the public or the working class generally know of such a shortage; for in this event, the trades are liable to be suddenly swamped with apprentices or workers seeking to take advantage of the situation, thus flooding the market and again lowering wage rates.

Employers generally minimize claims of a shortage, preferring a situation in which a plentful supply assures workers at rates which they feel are commensurate with prospects for profits.

Grange Cold Toward AAA Revival Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

conversation afterward he dismissed it by saying, "It is unconstitutional." On account of the current convention he did not attend the Washington conference.

Insurance Interests

As for crop insurance, representatives of the 800,000 farmers who belong to the Grange in 36 states appeared to be still interested in this measure advocated by both presidential candidates in the recent campaign. While no action has been taken yet, as the convention is only beginning to get under way, the delegates showed that they were sympathetic with their spokesman, Mr. Taber, when he presented his plea for crop insurance. He declared it could be made to work and that it could be handled so that the good farmer and the better farming community would not be penalized.

"Those living in especially hazardous territory should be treated exactly the same way that a like risk in fire insurance, workman's compensation or liability insurance is handled," said the Grange chief, and the audience, which showed itself selective in its choice of statements to applaud, applauded.

Grange leaders appear to take the position that they are not going to be stampeded into any agricultural program. The Grange prides itself on a record of co-operation with other farm organizations in the past, and it proposes to continue doing its part to maintain a solid front for agriculture. But during the nine days of convention here the delegates and members intend to air their views so they may be of some use in shaping future national policies.

The handling of the national soil conservation program was one subject in which the delegates indicated keen interest in their early sessions. They gave applause to Mr. Taber's appeal that the program be kept in the United States Department of Agriculture, and that no separate administration be set up for this purpose.

The Grange executive departed from his prepared speech when he came to this subject, and made a special appeal for farmer-direction of the federal soil saving program.

Grange Ritual

While matters of national economic significance come up for discussion at the Grange convention, equal importance is attached to the Grange ritual, for the Grange is a fraternal order as well as a farm business organization. State masters and their wives wear broad gold-collored velvet sashes as they sit in sessions.

When youthful Joseph H. Black of Sheridan, Wyo., newly elected president of the Future Farmers of America, came up to the speakers' table to address the Grange, he was invested with the golden sash and called "Brother" Black by fatherly "Brother" Taber. The youth gave a graceful talk to his elders, expressing the appreciation of his group—117,000 members of vocational agriculture classes—for support given them by the Granges.

Ceremonial sessions are closed to the public—even to reporters. The opening meeting could be attended only by persons who had taken the seventh degree, conferred by the National Grange at meetings like the current one upon Grange members who have come up through the other six.

President Roosevelt would have been eligible to attend for he is a seventh degree patron of the Grange. He is a member of the Chapel Corners Grange in his home neighborhood in Dutchess County, New York.

Participation of women in the Grange convention on a basis of carefully maintained equality with men is one of the most striking features of the convention. It would be hard to find another organization where the 50-50 plan is so impartially maintained.

This is Grange tradition. When the organization was founded 70 years ago, Oliver H. Kelly took the advice of a schoolteacher niece, Miss Carrie Hall, and opened all doors to women. It was a bold departure in those days, long before equal sufferage, but the Grange never retreated and it still maintains it has no office a woman cannot hold.

As a result, the meeting here is a convention of married couples, rather than of single individuals, although there is no ban on bachelor farmers.

Drinking Drivers

On the question of temperance, men and women of the Grange have in the past seen alike, their sentiment being dry. This year the drinking driver is being denounced.

A forcible demand for removal of saloons from the highways was made by David Agans, master of the New Jersey Grange.

"The time is near," he declared, "when we've got to stop selling either rum or gasoline. There was much talk about restoring personal liberty during prohibition. But what about my liberty when I cannot take my family for a ride on the highways without hazard from drinking drivers?"

Increase in Farm Cash Forecasts Luxury Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Major improvements in farm homes during 1937 were seen today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as an outgrowth of increased income now being enjoyed by farmers.

Reporting a continuous rise in farmers' cash income since 1933 and an estimated increase of 11 per cent in the last year, the bureau predicted that the additional purchasing power would soon be reflected in heavier purchases by farmers of "luxury articles" and in repair and construction work.

Although rapid progress has been made in the last year in bringing electricity to the farm and purchases of automobiles, machinery and building materials have expanded, government economists say that the condition of farm buildings is still well below normal. Widespread installations of bathroom equipment as well as structural alterations and additions were forecast for the coming year.

The increase in farm purchasing power has come about in spite of losses caused by the drought in certain sections.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	52.45	5.72	1-8 a. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	9:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colomb;a	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	9.64	7 to midnight
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	5 to 10:30 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XERT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	4:50-11 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx. 8-10 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-8 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8-11 p. m.
HJ4ABH	Manizales, Colombia	49.46	6.07	6-7:45 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.38	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-mid.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	7:30 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 p. m.-midnight
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	8-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.36	5-10 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	4:30-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun., 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	43.80	6.85	6:40-8:40 a. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	36.63	8.19	6-11 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	11:30 p. m.-1:15 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 3-7 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	32.08	9.35	Thurs., 7:30-10 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
HSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15-5:45 p. m.; 8-8 a. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m., irreg.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4-7 a. m. (try 15.19 meg.)
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight
YPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.54	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.38	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-8:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10 p. m., irreg.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-2; 5-9 a. m.
W3XAV	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon-8 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturday, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-7:30 p. m.
YDB	Soerabaja, Java	31.10	9.65	5:30-10:30 a. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.13	9.63	12:40-7:30 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	9-10 p. m., irreg.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-mid.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:30-9:30 p. m.; Sat. 1-3 p. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.20	9.93	4-7 p. m.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Irreg., 7-7:15 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Relays JVM, irreg.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m.-mid.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Colonlale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15-10:15; 10:45 p. m.-1 a. m.
	Saigon, Indo-China	25.58	11.73	5:30-9:30 a. m., irreg.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	12:15-5:45; 6-8; 9-11 p. m.
OLR	Prague, Czechoslovakia	25.51	11.76	Irreg., 2:30-4:30 p. m.; Mon., Thurs., 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m., 4:50-11 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p. m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:45 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	Daytime, irreg.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5-10 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Colonlale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a.m.-6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	Daytime, irreg.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-noon; 4-5:45 p. m.
YDC	Bandoeng, Java	19.80	15.15	5:30-10:30 a. m.
RKI	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.81	15.15	Sun., 10-11 a. m.
RV96	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.76	15.17	Sun., 1:30-2 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	3 to 5 a. m.
W3XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	Mid.-5 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Tues., 4-6 a. m.; Wed., 7-11 a.m.
OLR	Prague, Czechoslovakia	19.69	15.23	2:30-4:30 p. m., irreg.
TPA-2	Radio Colonlale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-4 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.65	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina	19.62	15.29	Daytime, irreg.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	4:50-10:45 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-3:45 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	5:55 to 11 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	13.92	21.54	7-9 a. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21.47	3-5 a. m.; 6-noon
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.52	7:30 a. m.-1 p. m.

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Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 18-W

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

HELEN PHILLIPS
HELEN PHILLIPS BOOKS, GIFTS, STATIONERY
Books—Gifts
Christmas Cards
149 MAIN STREET PH. 124

The D. Miller & Co.
Headquarters for
Kenwood All Wool Blankets, $7.95, $10.00
Part Wool Blankets, 72x84 in., $2.98
Men's Winsted Wool Underwear
Shirts and Pants, $1.79 Union Suits, $2.69
61 ARCH PHONE 4650

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Clothes
Gambs
Tailors—Importers
86 Wall Street Tel. 6-7195

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

Phillips STORE
High Grade Toilet Goods at Popular Prices
Also
New Lines of Women's Hosiery from 47c Upward
47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

MANHATTAN
Dyers & Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
50 Ashmun St. Phone 7-4111

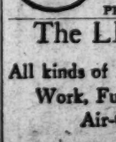
PAUL H. TAYLOR
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
Electrician
79 Audubon Street 6-6130

The All Rail Coal Co.
COAL AND COKE
FUEL AND RANGE OILS
Stokers for Automatic Heating
38 Center Street 6-6111

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
ANDRE SCALA, 39 Center Street, Cor. Church, 5-5159
JOHN PELLICO, Tel. 5-5159, 2nd Floor
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.



Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4854

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
87 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2634, 2-1274

"Try a Monitor Advertiser"
100% Test OILS
KOPPERS COKE 'blue' COAL
QuinnipiaC CO

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Boyce and Milwain

Jason Fleece Overcoats . . $35
Alpeiu $40
Others to $85
Leather Jackets $8.50 to $16.50

66 AND 68 STATE STREET

AUBURN

Ask CHATFIELDS

about The New Odorless Dry Cleaning for Your Overstuffed Furniture. Makes Your Furniture Look Like New. BERLOU Guaranteed Moth Proof if Desired.

CHATFIELDS

1 Mary Street Phone 1797

LuNette Shop

A Good Place to Buy Your Christmas Gifts. Silk Hosiery—Underthings—Bags—Snow Suits—Handkerchiefs—Scarfs
The Gift That Will Be Appreciated If It Comes from the LuNette Shop.

BINGHAMTON

SANITONE

Guaranteed as Advertised in the GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE

PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.

NORTH FLORAL AVE. Dial 6-2393

"The same coal from the same mine all the time."

Superior

WYOMING ANTHRACITE
Once Tried, Always Satisfied

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

345-357 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Barnes Flower Shop

Flowers for Thanksgiving
RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

LOCKTITE Roofing Co.

Roofing and Siding Applied
ASPHALT and ASBESTOS
ESTIMATES FREE
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN STREET

Thanksgiving Parties

Receptions and dances require new clothes. Is it your desire to be smartly and correctly dressed? The answer is

McLEAN'S

TAYLOR-MADE

A New Line of Men's Shoes mostly $5

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.

40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

Watches

Diamonds, Jewelry

ARTHUR M. LEONARD

60 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged

Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop

Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Comstock's

Outfitters to Men and Boys

40 Palmer Ave. Tel. 1050

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food

Pondfield Market, Inc.

82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE

Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers

Pondfield Shoe Shop

101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

PONDFIELD BAKERY

77 Pondfield Road

Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

DRESS STUDIO

Remodeling
Made to Order Gowns

ELIZABETH MERZ

66 Palmer Avenue, Room 35
TEL. 4558

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Super Curline

BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

MAISON ESTELLE

127 Parkway Rd., opp. Bronxville Trust Co.
GOWNS
ESTELLE BERNEY BRONXVILLE 4124

HARRY P. HOBLIN

INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

The Quill Pen

Taking Orders for
Personal Christmas Cards
Christmas Gift Wrappings
Novelties, Toys, Games
Lesson Markers, Stationery
115 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678

INSURANCE SERVICE

ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE

BAXTER & PLATE

349 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8145
Yonkers 4883

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 8365

CENTRAL

DRY CLEANING CO.

West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

GEORGE GRADER

BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 W. Northrup Pl. PA. 6796

JEDDO-HIGHLAND COAL

"Aristocrat of Anthracite"
Since 1858

M. J. PETERSON

OFFICE AND YARD, Riverside 7309—1170

FLOWERS
Appropriately Express Your Greetings

Colonial Flower Shop

196 DELAWARE AVENUE WA. 5210

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*

57 Allen Street GA. 3994

FLOWERS

From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

Electrical Contractor

DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors

A. J. WOLF

308 15th Street Lincoln 0759

McPherson Service Station

Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil

Tires—Anti-Freezes—Accessories
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan
PARKSIDE 9834 TIRE REPAIRING

HOMER'S SERVICE

2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
GASOLINES - OILS - ACCESSORIES
BATTERIES AND RECHARGING
TIRES AND TUBES
HOMER G. SCHOPF, Proprietor

Let Us Coal Your Bin

WM. H. WEIDT

D&H Lackawanna COAL ◆ Donner-Hanna COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving
392 WOHLERS AVENUE GA. 0193
Alterations *Repair Work*

John Gould

CONTRACTOR *and* BUILDER
Masonry—Carpentry—Painting
"Financing Arranged"
46 BURLINGTON AVE. PA. 8813

OUR ANNIVERSARY YOUR SALE ?

WHAT ARE WE GIVING?
COME IN AND SEE
Open Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evenings

Helen Weidt Shop

1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA 6097

CORTLAND

Coal—Wood—Cement

High Grade Fuel Service

THE A. T. DUNN CO.

DUNKIRK

Dunkirk Builders' Supply Corp.

Established 1856
High Quality Hard Coal in all sizes
Domestic Coke
Full Line Builders' Supplies
House Paint
221 EAGLE STREET, DUNKIRK, N. Y.
Phone 2368

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to show even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

EDGCOMB'S

Main Street, Elmira

Allow up to $25 for Your Old Dining Room Suite

In the Thanksgiving Sale

PAY CASH IT PAYS
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 West Water Street

THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Women at
GOSPER-KELLY CO. Inc.
160 NORTH MAIN STREET
ELMIRA, NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Thanksgiving Sale of DINNERWARE

ALL THIS WEEK

Martin & Naylor Co.

Thanksgiving LINEN SALE

Substantial Savings

ARGERSINGER'S

The Easy to Shop
CHRISTMAS STORE
Gifts and Toys on Display

E. S. BATCHELLER & Co.

97 North Main Street

FARHART GARAGE

See the New
1937 BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

Williams & Dye Co. **ESSOHEAT**
The Modern Fuel Oil

Make this a joyful Thanksgiving for all, Serve
Birdseye Frosted Turkeys and Squash

COLLINS & STIWELL

99 N. Main Street

SHUGLOVES

The rubber arctic with concealed slide fasteners. They give the ankle that slender appearance you have looked for in arctics.

Charles Brookins

60 NORTH MAIN STREET

JAMESTOWN

"Chautauqua Regions"
Merry Christmas
Department Store
for distinctive gifts at no extra cost
SHOP EARLY
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
EAST SECOND STREET

FURNITURE AND HOMEFURNISHINGS
YOU WILL BE PROUD TO OWN
"where good homefurnishings are not expensive"

Field & Wright Co.

100-108 Main Street Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

QUALITY FOODS DELICATESSEN

WERNER'S

Tempting Home-Prepared Food Ready to Serve
Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

Superior Quality | MILK, CREAM, BUTTERMILK, CHOCOLATE MILK

OSBORN DAIRY

1712 MILITARY RD Ri. 2946

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE

Henry Mallette

Repairs on all cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAYSIDE

RICHTER

Flowers for All Occasions
We Deliver Within a Radius of 20 Miles
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. Bayside 9- 3000, 3001, 3002

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826

Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.

"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

"The Store of Cheerful Service"

Debutante Hosiery Shop

1038 CENTRAL AVENUE
Specializing in
GLOVES, BAGS, HOSIERY
Carrying a complete line of GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSE
SALLY MAST, *Proprietor*
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-2730

"Have Them Cleaned Right"

CROSSWAYS

Cleaners & Furriers, Inc.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
1850 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

COHEN'S DAIRY

"The Best of Everything"
Has No Connection With Any Store in Far Rockaway
Far Rockaway Tel. F. R. 7-3633
Cedarhurst Ced. 2301

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Excellent Values May Be Found at

Sigal's Department Store

Outfitters for Men, Women and Children. Featuring attractive new Fall Styles and Novelties.
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1880

MRS. LOUIS SPITZER

1032 Broadway
Beauty Culture
In All Its Branches

FLUSHING

McCallum Silk Stockings
69c—1.00—1.15 pair

BOULEVARD SHOP

141-08 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Fashion Shoe Shop

FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Next Door to Western Union 88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Gifts, Books, Cards
Candy

The Little Brown Shop

41-09 Kissena Blvd.

Complete Optical Service

Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ OP-TOM-E-TRIST

Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

FLUSHING—College Point

J. FRIED

Quality Groceries and Dairy Products at Moderate Prices
20-03 122nd Street
Phone FLUSHING 9-5151

FOREST HILLS

Stafford Meat Market

96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

THE COTTAGE

Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Majestic-Orion Cleaners

72-19 AUSTIN STREET
BOU. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere
Bou. 8-5800—5801 Established 1920

V. Vartabedian & Co.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned, Washed, Repaired Stored
"Your Rugs are Fully Insured While in Our Possession"
117-12 QUEENS BOULEVARD

AUSTIN HAND LAUNDRY

Strictly Hand Work
Special Care Taken on Shirts
32-26 Austin St. BOulevard 8-2519

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

GIFTS FOR MEN
AND
Evening Wear Accessories
AT
JACK BAUER'S
Kew Gardens Men's Shop
81-19a LEFFERTS BOULEVARD

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

ROOFING

ASBESTOS SIDEWALLS
JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
Estimates cheerfully given
Long Island — Manhattan Territory

UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.

32-16 Crescent St., Astoria, N. Y.
Astoria 8-6322

FURS

Fur and Cloth Coats to Order
A Selection of Custom, Ready-to-Wear Fur Coats, Attractively Priced From $100 Up.
REMODELING — REPAIRING

WEISS 2 MERRICK ROAD
Custom Furrier PH. FREEPORT 4405

FREEPORT—Merrick

CHARLIE'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP

Smith St. and Babylon Turnpike
Merrick, N. Y.
Cold Weather Coming!
Prepare Your Car for It
Day—Free. 7849 Night—Wan. 1120-R

GREAT NECK

Are you thinking of remodeling your Fur Coat? If so call on us.
GOOD SERVICE
HIGH CLASS WORK
BEST OBTAINABLE PRICES

Playhouse Cleaners and Dyers

110 Middle Neck Road
Tel. Great Neck 1455

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oriental Rugs and Domestic Carpets

Cleaned - Repaired - Washed
NARGIZIAN SERVICE, Established Nearly a Half Century, Has Built NARGIZIAN REPUTATION
Call Hempstead 1300
For DEPENDABLE WORK by EXPERT CRAFTSMEN at MODERATE COST
V. H. NARGIZIAN, INC.
182 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD

J. WINKENBACH

Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
168 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

The Frock & Bonnett Shoppe

Now Located at
243 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
TEL. HEMPSTEAD 1871
Perfectly Fitted Without Extra Charge

Radiator Covers

Andirons and Fireplace Accessories
Furnace and Stove Supplies
Complete Housecleaning Needs

BLUMBERG'S PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

LEE DAVID, Inc.

9 Main Street

New Smart Fall Dresses

MILLINERY—SUITS—COATS
Specializing ½ Sizes
Phone Hempstead 464 284 Fulton Ave.

Woods INCORPORATED

Credit Jewelers and Opticians
M. B. Matin, Registered Optometrist

50 Christmas Cards 1.00

with your name. Order now.

Inquirer Press

264 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 692

Old Dutch Cleanser

L. SEEL, *Manager*

99 Main Street Hempstead 5700—5701

ARNELL'S

MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

LUSH PHARMACY

FRONT AND MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE $.45
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 384

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.

58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES | Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

Howland Funeral Service

Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Lady Attendant
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

DE SOTO SALES — SERVICE PLYMOUTH

WASS MOTORS

122 SECOND STREET, MINEOLA

Tel. Garden City 3 Rep. Peter Schafer
All Makes of Cars Serviced and Repaired
Res. Tel. Floral Park 1797-M

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.

Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*

New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts. N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.

Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4023.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd. Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

The Curiosity Shop Inc

37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747

Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

FIELDS

LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Fred's Quality Market

MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

CLARK'S

offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

AMY COLE'S

QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered

J. HABERMAN

Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe

The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Go to RUBINS for Your Garden Supplies—Screens and your House Cleaning Supplies.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. Hav. 9-0176

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST

Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage

John Inc.

CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Best's Bakery

FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

LITTLE NECK

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

GAS AND ELECTRIC RANGES
WASHERS AND IRONERS
OIL BURNERS

County Line Appliance Co.

253-05 Northern Boulevard
Tel. Bayside 9-2400

LYNBROOK

H. J. Moore, Inc.

Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Tel. Lyn. 9876-9877

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son

Funeral Home
173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

I. Jacobson & Son

DEPARTMENT STORE
Special Sale of
"VITALITY SHOES"
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

JOHN WATTS

CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

C. George Gould
Manager

55 Main Street
East Rockaway
Phone Lyn 9747

CHARLES KRULL

Plumbing

STEAM, GAS and HOT WATER HEATING—OIL BURNERS
65 First Street Phone Lyn. 3423

MASSAPEQUA-Amityville

FOR
"blue coal"
Call Amityville 1060
Wantagh 700
SUNRISE COAL CO., INC.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR

Suffolk County Distributor
Kleen-Heet
OIL BURNERS
HEATING AIR CONDITIONING
Servicing All Makes Oil Burners
207 East Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 378

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.

COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 555

Tydol Service Station

EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.

Have You Changed to Winter Lubricants?
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

JAMES G. SHAND

PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT

QUALITY GROCERY

Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.

Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas Paints
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT

Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9996

BYERS Wheel Alignment
AUTO REPAIRS FOR BRAKES
Alemite Lubrication Station
HILLSIDE AVE. AND 212 ST.

FOR
"blue coal"
Call Hollis 5-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., INC.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

Your Boy's Winter Outfit Is Ready
Now at
BERT'S BOYS' SHOP
217-06 JAMAICA AVENUE

NEW
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
. . . at prices that defy comparison.

PHILECE

QUEENS THEATRE BUILDING

Samuel Schneider

FURS Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Boulevard
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

Queens Village
Awning & Shade Co.

214-13 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-7137
Awnings and Shades; Flags and Banners
Table Pads *Venetian Blinds*

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellerose

A. ROHDE

Delicatessen
Order Our Home Made Pies for Thanksgiving Now
247-73 Jamaica Ave. Fieldstone 3-2023

RICHMOND HILL

● **LIPSCHUTZ** ●

Stationers
Large Assortment of Christmas Cards
TOYS
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
PHONE RICHMOND HILL 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

BE ECONOMICAL

HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.

HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.

120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 8-0881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 8-0434

Established 1920

The **SMART SHOP**

EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Featuring Bridal Veils Brides-Maids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8369

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER

INSURANCE

Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN

The Home of Home Cooking

— Homemade Pies —

105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Vir. 7-9091

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.

GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-08 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop

for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA

MARIE BUTTNER

Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

LUCK & SCHMITT

Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
108-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9838

The **GRAY SHOPPE**

108-15 JAMAICA AVE. RICH. HILL 2-3441

All Wool Sport Skirts $1.98
All Wool Sweaters and Sets $1.98 to $2.98
Seamprufe-Rhythm Silk Slips $1.98 to $2.98
Negligees and Pajamas for the discreet
Complete assortment Evening Slips
Hosiery—Gloves—Corsets

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive

GELLER'S

Curtains - Linens - Spreads

PHONE VIRGINIA 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HERMAN · BROWN

MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

MINART DRUG STORE

Cut Rate COSMETICS

Sundries
Perfumes — Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C 3892

UNDERWEAR

Made of Chardonize Yarn
59c and $1.00 per garment
Pajamas $1.00 to $2.98
Silk Stockings—Various Prices

THE PRISCILLA

205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Park Grand Service Station

GAS SUNOCO OILS

N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

Specialty for Thanksgiving
Mince and Pumpkin Pies

WILLIAM L. FREY

BAKERY and LUNCH
Fine Pastry—Homemade Bread
3 Maple Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 2386-W

GIFT BOXES, REASONABLY PRICED. TOOT GET THANKSGIVING ORDER NOW.

Homestead Candies

39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

Greet Your Holiday Guests With Chimes
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A N. Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

Telephone Rockville Centre 2020, Prospect 2240
LAUNDERERS—DRY CLEANERS
We Dry Clean Everything Dry Cleanable

DOMESTIC LAUNDRY

Cash and Carry 15% off
74 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

Smart Inexpensive Dresses and Millinery
Cinderella Shop
Anna C. Miller—Minneva Bailey
Phone Rockville Center 838
15 No. Park Avenue
Opposite Fantasy Theater

MAPLE AND MADISON AVENUE
ED'S ESSO STATION
Phone R. V. C. 1439
AERO TYPE ESSO
WORLD'S FINEST ETHYL GASOLINE
TRY IT

DORIS
Hand Laundry
Telephone R. V. C. 3944
23 SO. PARK AVENUE

THE MAX
Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Oil Burners
Investigate the mechanical features and the efficiency of our oil burners and oil burning boiler units.
MERCO OIL BURNERS
Heating Contracting Fuel Oil
F. H. A. three-year payment plan.
Sorensen's Oil Burner Service
Merrick Road and 231 St. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

OAKWOOD 7288
Sol Linetsky
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Manufacturer of Fine Upholstered Furniture
Draperies
Slip Covers and Mattresses
105 E. THIRD STREET

All Styles
All Sizes
Fitted by Experts
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
We carry a complete line of Shoes for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
6 W. First St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oak 7296

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream.
Phones—Mount Vernon Oakwood 8600
Yonkers Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

Oldest Established
Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
53 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

GOLDEN RULE SHOP
13 GRAMATAN AVE., Opp. Proctor's
Charm and grace are portrayed in frocks, suits and millinery at moderate prices.

TEL. HILLCREST 1908

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR SUPERFLAME FOR HEAT
Agent
Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
George D. Anderson
Bridge Street Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 3111

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

PARIS MILLINERY
First in Fashion
DRESSES
COATS and
92 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE-ROOF NOW!...
... before cold weather arrives. You can have a fire-resistant, everlasting Johns-Manville roof IMMEDIATELY. Pay approximately 2.50 per week. Ask us for details!
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road Phone N. R. 1000

BULBS
Rock Garden Plants
Perennials
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER ST. TEL LARCH 81
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

THE COLONY SHOP
SPORTSWEAR and ACCESSORIES
586 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Proctor's Theatre)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

Five Star Fashions
★ ★ ★ ★ ★
only 6.95
Hundreds of Styles for Juniors, Misses, Women and Half Sizes.
LAROSE SHOPPE, 525 Main St.

CASPARIAN
Importer—
Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know origin of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
- - Phones - -
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Kingsbridge 9-7910

Kathryn Stayer
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
Agents
Burberry of London
Hickey-Freeman Clothes for Men
Boys' Clothes
507 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 7100

ENTERTAINING?
Embossed-Double White Informals
50 for 1.00 100 for 1.50

The LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2353

Antiques
IRENE H. NASH
Telephone N. R. 6112
111 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES
One Price—$6.50—All Sizes

JACOBSON BROS.
EXQUISITE FOOTWEAR INC.
266 East Fordham Road
651 West 181st Street

Established 42 Years
KINDERMANN
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving Local and Long Distance
Packing and Shipping
Carpet Cleaning—Silver Vaults
OFFICE: 1360-66 WEBSTER AVE., N. Y. C.
Telephone JErome 7-0194

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
FLANNEL ROBES in the new hostess length. Pretty shades. Low-priced. Everything you may need.
See the New Dresses

VACUUM CLEANER OUTLET CO.
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
Repair Service
PARTS REPLACED
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

Brooklyn's First Gift Shop.
The Grey Loop
825 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Near Linden Boulevard
Do you knit? We would like to show you how to make a smart sport blouse or suit, for now or next spring.

FURS
New coats made to order. Quality furs—Right prices. Also remodeling or repairing.
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Place
Established 1916

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 84th Street
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Monarch and Heinz Canned Goods
Fresh Delicatessen Daily
Everything for Your Thanksgiving Table
ORDERS DELIVERED PROMPTLY
TELEPHONE SHore Road 5-4027

Wherever or whatever you buy in perfumes or cosmetics you can buy it here for less.
FULTON BRIDGE PERFUMERY
389 BRIDGE STREET
(Between Willoughby and Fulton)
IRT stop at Hoyt—BMT Bridge or Lawrence

Manhattan

WADSWORTH 3-1861 ORDERS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
HIGH GRADE
"Turkeys you will be thankful for"
819 WEST 187TH ST. NEW YORK CITY
Near Ft. Washington Ave.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
(Continued)

Manhattan
(Continued)

Economy Beauty Shoppe
2875 BROADWAY
Bet. 111th and 112th St.
1 Flight Up Room 15
Open Evenings
CAthedral 8-4404
Hairdressing for Discriminating Clientele
3 ITEMS $1.00—ALL WEEK

PAULINE'S KIDDIE SHOP
INCORPORATED
R. Sonderling, Proprietor
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
Coat and Legging Sets, Ski Suits to Size 14
Hats, Shoes, Hosiery, Sweaters, etc.
2 WEST 125TH STREET Harlem 7-0625
NEW YORK CITY Open Evenings
Near Fifth Avenue Until 10

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66 St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

KNITTED SUITS
SILK SPORT DRESSES
Closing Out Our Samples at Greatly Reduced Prices
ST. LEON
15 W. 47th St. formerly at 1410 Broadway

Upholstered Furniture
CLEANED
RECONDITIONED
MADE TO ORDER
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 West 10th Street CHelsea 3-7458

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
80 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks Lawn Seeds—Lawn Fertilizers
Garden Seed Supplies Dog Food Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front.

KURZHALS BROS., Inc.
Hardware Housewares
China Glassware Gifts
DuPont's Paints Toys
Norge Refrigerators
MAIN STREET and NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Don't Wait Until Dec. 24th
To Buy Your
HANDKERCHIEFS
Select them now while the stock is complete.
JOHN R. JONES
12-16 NORTH DIVISION STREET

MAR - MAC
SERVICE STATION
Wm. C. McConnell Wm. H. Maroney
SUNOCO
GASOLINE — FUEL OIL — MOTOR OIL
839 Main Street, opp. Municipal Bldg.
Peekskill 357

PORT CHESTER

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Sizes 7 to 20
12.50 to 22.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. Main Street Tel. 718

STORM SASH
Rock wool insulation saves fuel and protects against winter cold.
JESSE DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Phone 2120

POUGHKEEPSIE

BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
Pure wool sport shirts, part zipper, two sport pockets. Colors, light tan-blue-gray-brown-heather.
RPICE $5.00
31 MARKET STREET

Golden Guernsey Milk
EMMADINE FARMS, Inc.
715 Main Street South Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Beacon, N. Y.
Phone 5399 Phone 197

Sale of Better
DRESSES
$3.90, $4.90 and $6.90
Values to $12.95. All Sizes.
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

Heavy Quality
AXMINSTER RUGS
$52.50
The Wallace Co.
Wall Papers—Paints
Linoleum
and Window Glass
E. V. GRANT'S
317 Main Street Phone 615

French Pastry Shop
Quality Cakes and Pastry
Delicious French Ice Cream
Visit our restaurant, where we serve home-cooked meals.
370 Main Street Tel. 2624

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Luckey's Famous Annual
Sale of
LINED GLOVES
For Men and Women
Priced at 33⅓% and less than regular prices
Luckey Platt & Co.

BAUERS
Coats ..... 10.95 to 69.50
Dresses ..... 3.90 to 16.95
Skirts, Sweaters..... 1.98 up
260 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN **VAN INGEN**
COAL—COKE—OIL
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BLVD.
GENESEE 63

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

Special Holiday Candies and Salted Nuts
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
LUNCHES DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
38 EAST AVENUE

WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Specializing in the
Art of Dry Cleaning
Including Knit Garments
322 Cottage St. Genesee 614

Books and Greeting Cards
We have a large assortment of Christmas Cards of interest to Monitor Readers
Georgina Speare Book Shop
42 East Avenue Main 6585

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 and $6
Suedes and other smart leathers. Oxfords, straps, step-ins.
They go places comfortably
McCURDY'S BASEMENT STORE

Since **FURS** 1906
Quality Fur Repairing and Remodeling at Lowest Rates. Guaranteed New Coats Made to Your Measure.
THREE YEARS' FREE SERVICE
N. EMDIN
1775 EAST AVENUE (near Winton Road)
MONROE 389 — You will find us fair and reliable.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Stone 621 Delivery Service
Maggs
723 EAST MAIN ST.
Ice Cream and Catering
Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
Fountain Room Service

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

PROOF Is in the Using!
JEDDO COAL
Gives More Heat—Lasts Longer
ARDEAN R. MILLER, INC.
500 West Ave. Phone Gen. 20

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

Projansky
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 East Ave. Stone 337, 338

R. C. HOWLAND
Market and Grocery
We specialize in Choice Meats, Fine Groceries and everything good to eat.
Delivery to all parts of the City. We give credit.
1087 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
Monroe 500-391-2301

Ask Your Dealer for
Irondequoit Ginger Ale
and Carbonated Beverages
Made with Pure Spring Water
IRONDEQUOIT
MINERAL SPRINGS, Inc.
3000 Ridge Road, East Culver 4437

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

E. R. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

DYERS **Beck** DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

Albert Ward
OPTOMETRIST
198 Lyell at Saratoga Avenue

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road—Phone Scarsdale 4028
Ask for BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

BARNARD'S PHARMACY
7 GARTH ROAD
Breyers Fine French Ice Cream
Molded Turkeys and Pumpkins
Large and Individual Sizes.
Order Now for THANKSGIVING
Tel. Scarsdale 3443-3482 Prompt Delivery

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
34 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Miss Hostess: Our Ice Cream Cakes and individual molds, also our full line of Home-made Candies, are your positive insurance for a successful party.
MAY WE OFFER SUGGESTIONS?
NEILSON'S Quality Ice Cream and Candies
Established 1895
67 Garth Rd., opp. theatre Tel. Scars. 4925

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
410 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111
"Your Footprint in Leather"
Matrix Shoes
Barneys
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

LADY LEE FASHION SHOP
"Schenectady's Smartest Shop"
Coats, Suits, Frocks of Distinction Sizes 12 to 50
249 STATE STREET PHONE 4-8814

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET
WM. S. WRIGHT
Successor to
George Zeller's Paint Store
WALL PAPER of Character
Benjamin Moore Paints
Guaranteed Workmanship
1032 STATE STREET PHONE 2-4092

SYRACUSE

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles
All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
439 SOUTH SALINA ST.

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Musical Christmas Gifts
HAMMOND ORGANS—STEINWAY PIANOS
LYON & HEALY and CLARK HARPS
VIOLINS—ACCORDIONS—FLUTES, etc.
Excellent Service
Clark Music Co.

HILL TOP LAUNDRY
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Blankets Laundered So They Look Like New—Feel Like New. Pillows Thoroughly Washed.
507 POND STREET TEL. 3-6115

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Want a Gift That Is Different?
Personal Parcel Labels, 100 to a book, make attractive gifts convenient to use on mail or express shipments. Neat books of 100 gummed labels, printed in blue ink, showing return address of sender with space to write in address of addressee. $1.00 each, five books $4.00. Send name and address to be printed on each book.
KENNETH B. GREEN
BOX 7, COLVIN STATION, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

UTICA

Killarney Laces
Doilies, Scarfs, Napkins, Bed Spreads and Table Cloths . . . reproductions of rare and costly hand-made Irish Laces. They are available in 21 sizes. The edges have been specially treated to prevent fraying after laundering. Prices are reasonable. See this fine collection.
Killarney Laces—Third Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Why do people have confidence in
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Because Fashion—Value—Quality are always reliable and dependable

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. } Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. }

Famous
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Lingerie
Bleecker Street at Charlotte

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
Schwenders
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139

INSURANCE
Fire, Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

WATERTOWN

Lennon & Clarke
★
"Quality Furs and Leather Goods"
★
127 Arsenal Street Telephone 1686-W

For Your Thanksgiving Table
GORGEOUS TABLE LINENS
For years this store has been famous for its wonderful Linens.
SMITH & PERCY Inc.

For Meats of Quality
SMITH'S
MEAT MARKET
128 Franklin Street Near Square

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 3347
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
FELIN'S
Sugar Cured Smoked Hams—24c lb.
Quality Foods for the Table
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
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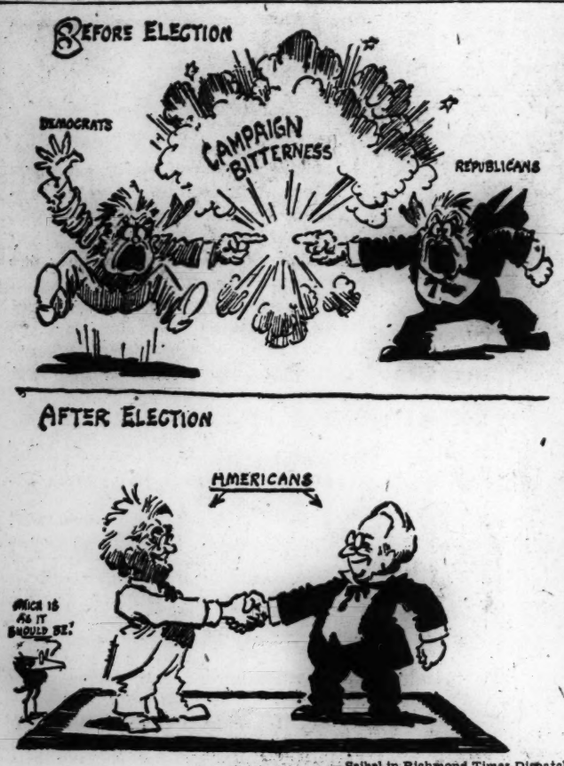
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

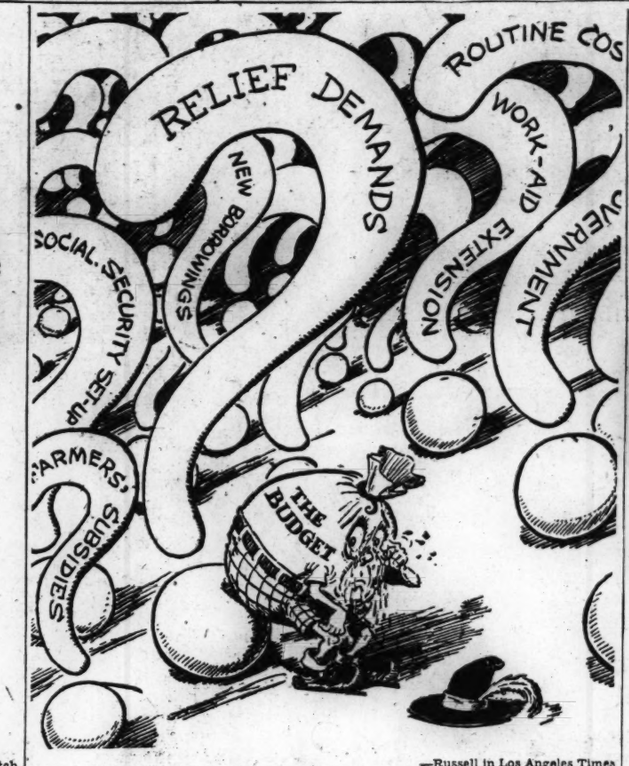
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Seibel in Richmond Times Dispatch

The American Way



—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Babe in the Woods

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Not Such a Bad Old World, After All

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Still the Hope of the World

Worth Knowing

SHAKESPEARE HAD A VOCABULARY OF 21,000 WORDS—THE DICTIONARIES OF HIS DAY NOTED BUT 5000

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"October's Party" (M. H. F.)—Although we are well into November the interest in the following little poem, which a reader has inquired for, is surely not bounded by a lone month:

October's Party

October gave a party;
The leaves by hundreds came—
The Chestnuts, Oaks, and Maples,
And leaves of every name.
The Sunshine spread a carpet,
And everything was grand,
Miss Weather led the dancing,
Professor Wind the band.

The Chestnuts came in yellow,
The Oaks in crimson dressed;
The lovely Misses Maple
In scarlet looked their best;
All balanced to their partners,
And gaily fluttered by;
The sight was like a rainbow
New fallen from the sky.

Then, in the rustic hollow,
At hide-and-seek they played,
The party closed at sundown,
And everybody stayed.
Professor Wind played louder;
They flew along the ground;
And then the party ended
In jolly "hands around."

—*George Cooper.*

"Eddi's Service" (W. H. H.)—This poem has been sent in by A. T. R., Chicago; Mrs. S. L., Plymouth, Mich.; Mrs. C. E. D., Springfield, Mass.; M. E. B., Boston; Mrs. E. A., McAlester, Okla.; Mrs. W. P. M., Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and Mrs. S. D. S., Belmont, Mass. And information regarding it has been sent by N. I. F., Longmeadow, Mass.; R. H., Auburndale, Mass.; M. T., Boston; W. L. L., Rutland Heights, Mass.; W. B. R., Dallas, Texas; S. K. H., Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. I. S., Richmond Hill, N. Y., and H. M. S., Boston, Mass.

Eddi's Service

(A. D. 687)

Eddi, priest of St. Wilfrid
In his chapel at Manhood End,
Ordered a midnight service
For such as cared to attend.

But the Saxons were keeping Christmas,
And the night was stormy as well.
Nobody came to service,
Though Eddi rang the bell.

"Wicked weather for walking,"
Said Eddi of Manhood End.
"But I must go on with the service
For such as care to attend."

The altar lamps were lighted,—
An old marsh donkey came,
Bold as a guest invited,
And stared at the guttering flame.

The storm beat on at the windows,
The water splashed on the floor,
And a wet, yoke-weary bullock
Pushed in through the open door.

"How do I know what is greatest,
How do I know what is least?
That is My Father's business,"
Said Eddi, Wilfrid's priest.

"But—three are gathered together—
Listen to me and attend.
I bring good news, my brethren!"
Said Eddi of Manhood End.

And he told the Ox of a manger
And a Stall in Bethlehem,
And he spoke to the Ass of a Rider,
That rode to Jerusalem.

They steamed and dripped in the chancel,
They listened and never stirred,
While, just as though they were Bishops,
Eddi preached them The Word.

Till the gale blew off on the marshes,
And the windows showed the day,
And the Ox and the Ass together
Wheeled and clattered away.

And when the Saxons mocked him,
Said Eddi of Manhood End,
"I dare not shut His chapel,
On such as care to attend."

—*Rudyard Kipling.*

One of our readers has inquired how "Eddi" should be pronounced. Both vowels are short.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith.

1. Persons and Places

THERE is often a close association between a person and a place. For example, as noted below, one invariably connects Dewey with Manila. Can you find the other associations between persons and places?

1	Dewey	Thermopylae	
2	Napoleon	Orleans	
3	Nelson	Manila	1
4	Marlborough	Gettysburg	
5	Leonidas	Canmae	
6	Lee	Crecy	
7	Joan of Arc	Blenheim	
8	Hannibal	Arbela	
9	Black Prince	Trafalgar	
10	Alexander	Austerlitz	

2. Letter Changing

APPROPRIATELY enough, a change from MORNING to EVENING can be accomplished in just 12 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time. Now—can anyone shorten this to fewer than 12 moves? On these shorter days it should be a stunt worth trying, anyway. And you'll find it plenty of fun to accomplish the change in 12 moves.

3. Letter Addition

THERE'S no question that, as it reads, the problem below is correct. But, in addition, each letter represents a code for a certain digit. Properly substituted for the letters, these digits also add up correctly. Can you discover the numbers represented by the various letters?

ONE
TWO
SIX

NINE

Bible Arithmetic No. 4

(Answer)

Solution: (Leah—see Gen. 29) plus 5 (Gen., Ex., Lev., Num., Deut.) is 9; multiplied by 6 (Jordan) is 54; divided by 6 (Jordan) is 9; minus 4 (Esau) is 5.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tassels

A HOUSEWIFE of my acquaintance felt that she could not leave her family to secure employment outside the home, though she so much wanted to do her bit to help over the difficult period in the family finances. She conceived the idea of making clever tassel curtain-pulls for window shades.

The tassel is about four inches long, topped with a crocheted cap with a short crocheted cord which slips through the eyelet in the curtain hem. These may be slipped out and washed from time to time. She sold them for 35 cents each and I can vouch that they do add considerably to the appearance of the windows.

No doubt interior decorators would be interested in such an article and in this way quite a quantity could be sold at one time.—Mrs G. R. MacC., Evanston, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

Kindness to Animals

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VISITING Paris for the first time when he had for companions Charles Dickens and Henry Chorley, Arthur Sullivan met Rossini.

The old maestro took a warm interest in young Sullivan, and would play to him and give him valuable advice, especially with reference to dramatic music. One morning Sullivan found Rossini at the piano, trying a new composition.

"What have you been writing, Maestro?"

"A little piece, composed expressly for my dog. It's her birthday, and I always celebrate the occasion by composing a piece, which I dedicate to her, and of which she does me the honor to approve."

Ready for Work

Monitor Camera Club From Florence Wilson, Comanche, Texas

The Dappled Grays Await Orders

Quotation for Today

EVERYWHERE thou art a citizen of the city of the world.—MARCUS AURELIUS

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Self-Serve

A FAMILY to whose house everyone likes to go has this way of entertaining guests: In the basement there is an assortment of games, most of them purchased at the 10-cent store. The guests choose whatever game they want to play.

Though the family has a maid, most of the "party meals" are served without her help. In the kitchen, the guests will find clean aprons, a good assortment of bread knives, rye and wheat bread, and cheese, cold meats, and other materials for sandwiches. The men guests in particular enjoy getting out in the kitchen and helping to make their own supper. Dishes are stacked in a conspicuous place, where the guests may find them, and the hostess even permits her guests to set the table or to fix small tables in the living room.

Her entertainments are extremely popular with a group of students from a near-by college, most of whom eat in dormitories or restaurants. They say they enjoy these parties more than an elaborate formal dinner.—Katherine S., Madison, Wis.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: The monumental new Chinese dictionary is to have more than a million characters, leaving "Anthony Adverse" completely in the shade.

Detroit Free Press: Success story: The country boy got tired of an open wood fire, went to New York and became rich enough to burn wood in a fireplace.

Detroit News: An onion growers' group is considering a publicity campaign of nation-wide scope. It sounds feasible if the wind is with them.

Whitsitt Impressions: Most missionaries can explain their religion but can't explain their civilization.

In Lighter Vein

Economical

The new maid in an Edinburgh boardinghouse was not accustomed to a prepayment telephone. The system of inserting two pennies was duly explained to her.

Later a visitor complained that he had tried in vain to telephone the house. The telephone was ringing but no one answered it.

The new maid was questioned.

"Oh yes, the 'phone rang all right," she said, "but I had not twopence to answer it."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Expensive Luxury

Dai and Bill, unemployed Welsh miners, decided to tramp the country in search of jobs. They were passing through a small town when Bill drew Dai's attention to a notice outside the church door—"Sale of Work."

"Well," said Dai, "it seems we can go back home. They make you buy the stuff up here." — *Regina Daily Star.*

Logic

Johnny was reproved by his mother for wasting bread. "You should never throw away bread," she said; "you may want it some day."

"Well," said Johnny, "would I have any better chance of getting it then if I were to eat it now?"—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Not so Confining

"Are you a clock watcher?" the employer asked a man applying for work.

"No, I don't like inside work," replied the applicant calmly. "I'm a whistle listener." — *Making the Grade With Wool.*

The Sucker

"Gimme an all day sucker," the youngster demanded of the candy man.

"Looks kinda small," remarked the child, looking at it doubtfully.

"Yeah. The days are getting shorter."—*Newmode.*

No Objections

Employer (pointing to pencil shavings on floor): "Jones, are these yours?"

Jones (cheerfully): "Yes, sir. But you're welcome to them, sir."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hence, the Medal

(Sydney Sun)

Sydney, N. S. W., Aust.

EACH evening for eight years, Mr. W. Jackson, proprietor of a small provisions shop in Phillip Street, has fed what he calls his "breadline," of 15 to 40 unemployed men.

Every day at closing time the men form a queue outside the little shop, near Hunter Street. Ready for them are a number of wrapped packets, about four slices of bread in each with meat or cheese, in sandwich form, sufficient for a meal, which a small boy hands around.

At present 16 to 20 men attend daily and are given food by Mr. Jackson. His is not a large business, and his philanthropy costs him approximately £50 a year.

The shop sells small goods and sandwiches as well as groceries, and a certain amount of bread is left over each day, and some sandwich fillings, but not nearly enough to feed the breadline.

So Mr. Jackson reaches into the windows and takes some cheese, pieces of ham or corned beef, to make up the meal for his "breadliners."

A few days ago a man came into his shop and said: "I want to buy a few things, and most of all I want to shake your hand. I'm working now, but I used to be in your breadline."

That sort of thing is his "payment," he says. Some recognition has come his way. Who recommended it he does not know, but Mr. Jackson found himself among the recipients of Jubilee Medals issued by the late King.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 4

To the number of letters in the name of Jacob's first wife ..... —

Add the number of books in the Pentateuch ..... —

Multiply by the number of letters in the principal inlet of the Dead Sea..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the outlet of the Sea of Galilee ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of Jacob's brother ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

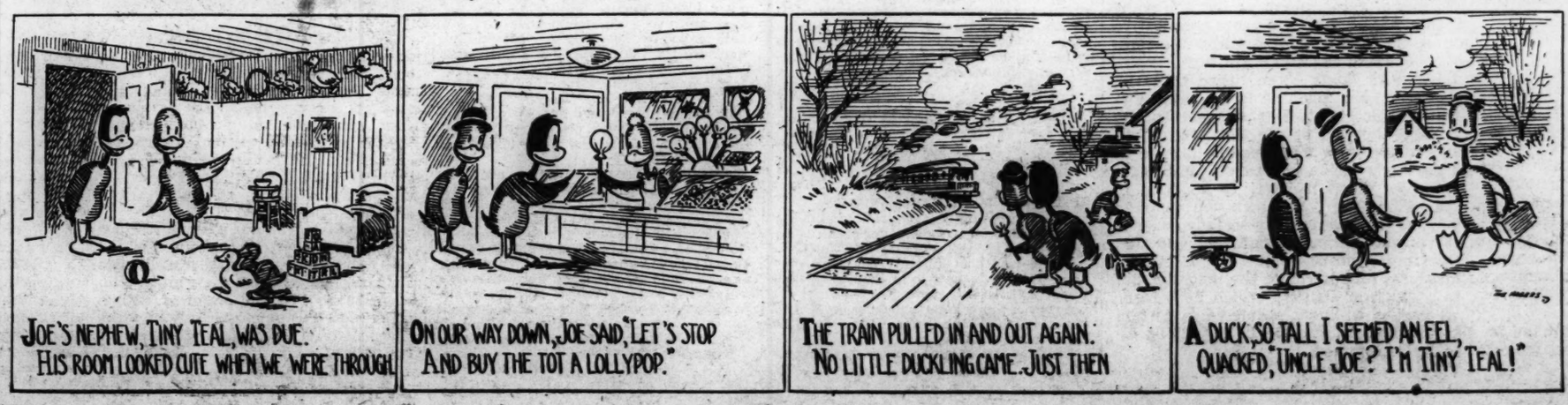
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dollars, Dollars, Everywhere*

By LE PELLEY

SAY—WOULDN'T IT BE NICE IF IT RAINED SILVER DOLLARS INSTEAD OF RAIN!
I'D PUT A DOZEN PAILS OUT IN THE YARD.....
I'D PUT OUT A DOZEN WASH TUBS!
I'D GET ALL THE TRUCKS AND WAGONS IN TOWN — WHAT WOULD YOU DO MARMADUKE?
OH, NOTHING — GO IN AND TAKE A NAP MAYBE...
WHAT!! HERE IT IS RAINING DOLLARS AND YOU GO IN AND TAKE A NAP?!!
COME, COME MY FINE FELLOW —
YOU FORGET THAT IF IT RAINED DOLLARS THEY WOULD BE AS CHEAP AS WATER.... AND I AM NOT ONE TO DO A LOT OF HARD WORK PICKING UP DOLLARS FOR NOTHING...
MARMADUKE'S AWFULLY SMART ISN'T HE?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Teal on the Scene*

By THE HAGERS


JOE'S NEPHEW, TINY TEAL, WAS DUE. HIS ROOM LOOKED CUTE WHEN WE WERE THROUGH!
ON OUR WAY DOWN, JOE SAID, "LET'S STOP AND BUY THE TOT A LOLLYPOP."
THE TRAIN PULLED IN AND OUT AGAIN. NO LITTLE DUCKLING CAME. JUST THEN
A DUCK, SO TALL I SEEMED AN EEL, QUACKED, "UNCLE JOE? I'M TINY TEAL!"

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Enough Gas Left

WHEN my car ran out of gas about two miles from home I slanted it on the roadside toward the side of the gas-tank opening. Then I siphoned into a can every bit of gasoline that I could get from the tank.

In turn, I poured this back into the vacuum tank above the carburetor. This gave me enough gasoline to get home.—L. V. C., Royal, Neb.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Elections and the Constitution

THE presidential election has revived proposals that the Electoral College be abolished. This year's returns have again disclosed that it does not fairly mirror the people's will. Not that the electors will choose a candidate rejected by a majority of voters—as has happened twice in American history—but that they do not accurately reflect the popular vote. The electoral vote affords President Roosevelt a ratio of 65 to 1, the popular vote only by 3 to 2. This gives a wrong impression and in a close election might again nullify the people's purpose.

Of course the framers of the Constitution never intended that the Electoral College should reflect the popular vote. They made no provision for a direct popular vote. Their plain purpose was to have electors "appointed" by each state, in a manner determined by its Legislature, exercise their own wisdom in selecting the nation's greatest man. The college was not intended to be a rubber stamp for the popular will. But very soon the dynamic forces of democracy began to bend the Constitution.

First the Twelfth Amendment was adopted to save the Electoral College from defeating the national purpose as was threatened in 1800 when Aaron Burr was almost chosen over Thomas Jefferson because there was no way of distinguishing the electors' votes for Vice-President from those for President. And quickly with the development of party slates of electors, the popular intention of each state's voters became the law for each state's electors.

But the intention of the voters of the nation considered as a whole did not become the law for the whole body of electors. Small popular majorities in states having more than half the electors might —and may—result in the choice of a candidate beaten by large majorities in states having only one less than half the electors. Iowa may give one candidate only 1000 majority but its eleven electors count just as much as Alabama's eleven although the latter may have been chosen by voters who gave an opposing candidate a 100,000 majority.

These examples bring up some very interesting questions as to how a constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College would affect the national political picture. In this case election by popular majorities would appear to favor the Democratic party. With its ten-to-one and 100-to-1 majorities in some southern states it would have an advantage now lost. Alabama would, in the case cited, far outweigh Iowa, or any other northern state usually having narrower Republican majorities but carrying equal power in the Electoral College.

But go slow, you political strategists. What else would happen in the South under such a system? Would there not be great pressure to get out all the vote? Wouldn't there be a strong tendency to make it easier for Negroes to vote? The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution says no citizen shall be deprived of the right to vote on "account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," but for one reason or another relatively few Negroes vote in the South today.

Would the South like such a change? It might help to break up the one-party system there today, which might be a gain. But those who would force such a change might well recall that one reason the one-party system exists in the South is because the North attempted in Reconstruction days to force the Negro, with all the ignorance and carpet-bagging abuses that went with it, on a proud people. What might happen today should be well considered. And these possible changes are only part of what abolition of the Electoral College might mean. The manifest complications should show us that this or any other constitutional change must be carefully considered.

Hands, Lands, Far-Flung Bands

CALIFORNIA celebrates the opening of the San Francisco-Oakland bridge. The world applauds, ever ready to cheer its pioneers. Here and there some thoughtful individual, reading of the dedicatory celebration, is suddenly amazed to discover how close to his doorway come the potential approaches of this latest engineering achievement. He finds himself warmed with gratitude that mankind has advanced to the point where obstacles fail to turn it back, and is thankful to recall that he, too, shares in this achievement in so far as he is representative of a society which dared to undertake, during a period of industrial recession, a task which demanded fresh impetus of courage and ingenuity.

This new bridge which bends its muscular arm across San Francisco Bay, resting its elbow on Yerba Buena Island, and shaking its fist at depression, repression, compression, or any other essions which handicapped the great Pacific port, is much more than an artery of travel. The world has watched its adventures with admiration. From its inception in the thought of Charles H. Purcell, of the California state highway department, who engineered it through, to the removal of the final barrow-load of debris, it has challenged attention.

Well-informed people have taken a personal interest in its progress. It has come to be a symbol. Battles with tide rips below and air currents above; tasks of conformity: the wedding of steel and art; the joining of two lively cities by an aerial pathway of concrete; the dexterities of high finance! Such things demand attention. They mean that the fiber of the American people is still strong, resilient. It's a good thing to know.

And so America and the world shares in California's celebration, aware that it is witnessing something far greater than a mundane accomplishment. That graceful web flung across the bay does more than join two cities. It joins the hands of all people who respond to a fine effort well executed. It weaves bands of good will which stretch to lands wherever are found those who love the peaceful application of high courage. It is a grandly utilitarian bridge, for it reveals what men who are not afraid may do.

An Opportunity—an Obligation

"TO THE victors belong the spoils," was the Jacksonian philosophy of civil service. It has interfered with American governmental efficiency to this day. But tradition has added to it another precept: that those victorious a second time incur obligation of mitigating the evils of the spoils system.

Probably to no other second-term administration has fallen such an opportunity for extension of the merit system in the federal civil service as has fallen to the present one. Perhaps "fallen" is not quite the word. The 200,000 posts added to the public service without benefit of merit system examinations offer an opportunity created by the Roosevelt administration itself in its first term. In placing as many as possible of these positions under the civil service commission's rulings, the New Deal will, after all, be doing its own housecleaning.

These considerations put point to the demands of the National League of Women Voters for real strides toward elimination of patronage from federal appointments. President Roosevelt added to the hopes of all non-partisan workers for civil service reform when toward the close of his first term he placed 14,000 first, second and third class postmasterships under the merit system.

Thus the President finds himself looked upon as one who has more than ordinary contributions to make toward improvement of the civil service; and as one with such experience in the field of administration as must point to the need of well-trained personnel in those new departments of government whose complete success is yet to be demonstrated. Results of congressional elections, moreover, have strengthened the President's hand for the task of civil service reform.

Early steps toward the goal of efficient administration of essential governmental services are being eagerly watched for.

Social Reform by Consent

WHEN public attention is so much absorbed in the critical issues of foreign politics, as is the case in Britain today, it might be feared that social reform would be neglected. Yet the program of legislation for the parliamentary session starting at Westminster shows that the British Government intends to pass a number of measures which at one time would have loomed very large in the public eye.

For example, the bill which will provide for the nationalization of coal mining royalties will have far-reaching effects in enabling the state to control the economic position of the coal industry. A few years ago such a measure would have been fought tooth and nail by the Conservatives; now it is sponsored by a Government mainly Conservative.

Again, a little group of bills will be introduced, dealing with compulsory unemployment and health insurance, among them being one which will bring into insurance a completely new class of insurable workers—those known as "black-coated workers"—with incomes between £250 and £400 a year.

Bills dealing with transport (to bring under the central Government all the main roads of the country), with agriculture (to encourage cattle farming), with temperance (to suppress drinking clubs), and with unemployment in the specially depressed areas—these and others will appear in the program of the coming year. We may question the wisdom of some of these measures, but the point is that none is likely to prove provocative or be effectively opposed and yet several of them are of the first magnitude.

We have lately often heard that the Parliamentary machine is becoming unmanageable; that it is unequal to the growing demand of the time. But when we consider how much has been done in a quiet way during the last year in Britain and how much is likely to be done in the coming year, the conclusion seems to be that the position has already to some extent automatically improved; and that this improvement is due not to special measures for reforming the machine, but to changes in attitude, which have made all parties willingly acquiesce in certain kinds of social change in directions already determined.

Fish and the Pacific

Book News of the Day

RECENT agreement in the fisheries dispute between Russia and Japan gives timely impact to Edward Weber Allen's account of his circumnavigation of the NORTH PACIFIC (New York: Professional and Technical Press. $2.50).

The book offers American readers a genial introduction to Uncle Sam's nearest North Pacific neighbors. Behind this affable front, however, runs a serious undertone based on Mr. Allen's study of the commercial and diplomatic relationships of the Pacific powers.

The author is United States Commissioner, and secretary of the International Fisheries Commission. His impressions are the result of a "fishing trip" from Seattle to Siberia aboard a decrepit wooden steamer, and home by way of Japan and Hawaii. Many things come to his net in the way of anecdote and personal recollections. He even takes occasional turns at composing verse, mostly about fish.

Fish is the dominant theme of this rather sweeping survey of the North Pacific. He traces the development of this northern industry up to the present. Mr. Allen believes that Russia and Japan would have clashed over the fisheries dispute in 1933 had the Soviet felt prepared to risk a war. In weighing the importance of recent agreements, it may be well to consider Mr. Allen's views. "Regardless of treaties and understandings," he writes, "each recurring fishing season brings fresh disputes. Each nation asserts that the other is guilty of brazen treaty violations. And the Japanese threaten to discard all agreements, fish where they please, and back up their action with battleships." Evidently the Pacific still belies its name.

His comment on the economic conditions of countries he visited are interesting even though hit-or-miss. Like his light-hearted remarks concerning people and incidents encountered on his journey, Mr. Allen's views toward more serious aspects don't lead anywhere in particular. One wishes his book laid a more objective course.

He does recommend that the United States grant Japan a "negligible quota" to ease animosity resulting from the strict exclusion of Japanese immigrants. He proposes such a "bargain" to induce Japan to join Russia, the United States and Canada in drafting and enforcing a plan to preserve and regulate the North Pacific fisheries.

H. T.

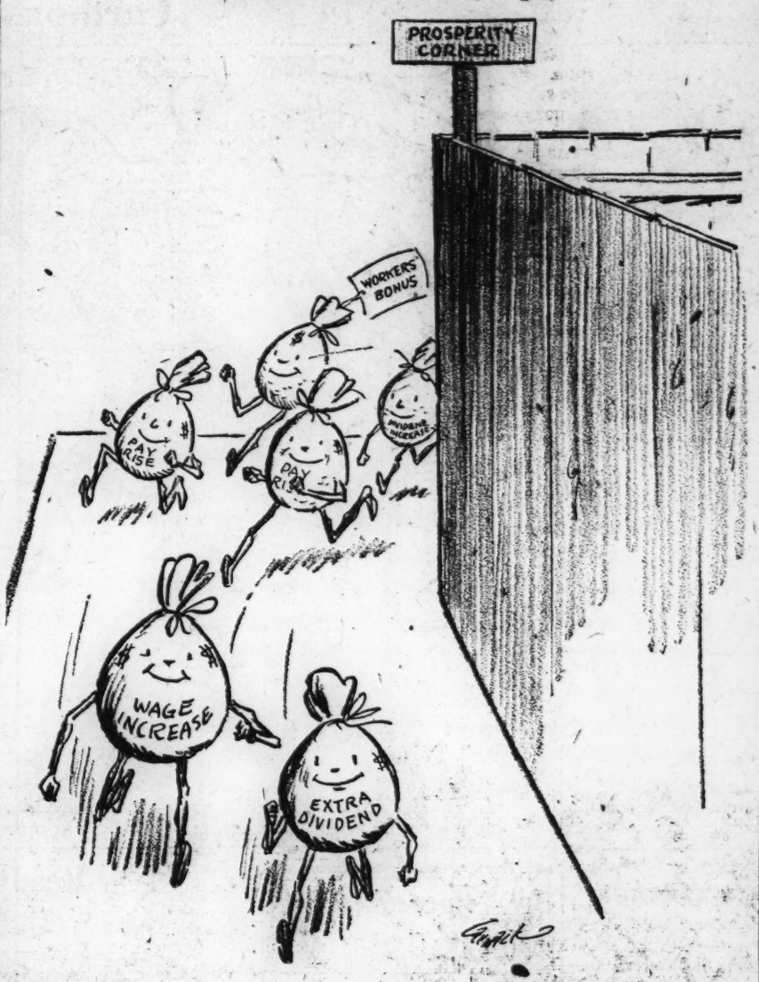
Mirror of World Opinion

Regeneration by Re-employment

THE present state of affairs, in which the country has to maintain in idleness a very large number of men and women able and willing to work is wrong . . . it would be indeed a mad world if it continued to destroy foodstuffs while millions of the world's inhabitants go hungry, and to restrict output of manufactures while the legitimate demands of so many of our fellows are far from being satisfied.

Employment would check the spiritual demoralization which has attacked thousands of men and women because of their long periods of enforced idleness, and at the same time the produce of their labors would enrich the commonwealth. The material interests are considerable, but the spiritual results which would inevitably follow a better social order cannot be measured.—*From a statement by Gen. Evangeline Booth, the Salvation Army Army International Headquarters, London.*

Getting to Be a Busy Spot



Japanese Outing

TOKYO

SHINJUKU Station was crowded with expectant hikers. When the train pulled in that was to take us to Asakawa, near the foot of Mount Takao, famous for its picturesque Buddhist temple on the summit and its rich autumnal tints, there was a scramble for seats and many passengers remained standing.

Inside the train the crowd was jolly. Peanuts, rice cakes, caramel candies and other sweetmeats which the Japanese like to take with them on walks were freely exchanged. The Japanese like to make their excursions in groups; the solitary traveler was the exception. Many family parties were recognizable, with husband, wife, several children of various ages (including, perhaps, a baby, securely fastened, papoose fashion, on the mother's back). Groups of high school and university students in the uniforms which they must wear were also quite numerous.

A few minutes after the train started a neatly dressed conductor in white gloves took his post in the middle of our third-class car and, in the peculiar singsong oriental chant, informed the honorable passengers of the various stops that the honorable train was to make. Then he proceeded to read twice in succession the schedule of the trains by which the "honorable passengers" could return to Tokyo in the afternoon and evening.

There was an atmosphere of exquisite politeness about the manner in which the white-gloved conductor made his ceremonial announcement to the third-class travelers. There was so much mutual respect in the exchange of questions and answers between conductor and passengers that I was deeply impressed, not for the first time, by the way in which these formal polite modes of address, prescribed by centuries of tradition, lend an element of universal dignity to the most commonplace daily intercourse of life in Japan.

A short bus ride brought us to the foot of the mountain. There was a cable car to the top, but we preferred to climb. The whole path was crowded with excursionists. Although the majority were young men and women, there were many children, as young as three or four years old, solemnly carrying tiny rucksacks on their backs and following their parents. There were also groups of old men and women in traditional Japanese kimono shuffling along in wooden clogs.

The younger people displayed a variety of costumes, suggestive of the influences which are struggling for mastery in Japan. Some were in the familiar costume of European or American mountain walkers, in golf trousers and puttees, with hobnailed shoes and rucksacks on their backs. Other young men wore ordinary western clothes, long trousers and soft shirts, while a few adhered to the old-fashioned Japanese costume. Most of the women wore the lovely Japanese kimonos, with some of the younger ones preferring European clothes, skirts and sweaters or middy blouses.

Japanese in climbing mountains seem to express the constant alertness of their race by adopting a forced quick pace, rather than the slow but steady pull. Many of my fellow-climbers were out of breath as they pushed on to the rhythm of *ichi ni, ichi ni* ("one two, one two"). But, no matter how fast they were marching, they would always stop and show much time and patience in explaining how to proceed when one paused at a doubtful turn.

The mountain side along which the path was laid was thickly wooded. As one approached the top there seemed to be an ever louder bird chorus, although no birds were actually in sight. This mystery was cleared up when we reached the top and found many booths offering for sale prettily decorated bamboo whistles. The vendors were constantly blowing these whistles, imitating the calls of various birds, and there was naturally a lively sale among the children who had made the climb.

Other wares offered to the visitors were delicate wood carvings of various birds and animals, mountain plants and dwarf pine trees, bent to grow in the inimitable Japanese fashion. These products of patient toil and endless care were sold for prices ranging from twenty-five sen to one yen. Another indication of the slender purse of the average excursionist was the cheap and simple character of the refreshments sold in the numerous tea houses on the top of the mountain: small green apples, dry rice cakes, bags of raw chestnuts and peanuts, small bottles of soda water and hard-boiled eggs.

The furnishings of the tea houses were also of the simplest character, wooden benches sometimes covered with straw mats. But the benches were always so arranged as to give the best available view of surrounding mountain ranges and valleys. Each arriving guest was greeted with cries of *Irrashaimase* ("you are welcome"), while every departure was heralded by a chorus of *domo arigato* ("many thanks").

Beautiful mountain scenery, shrines and temples that are closely associated with nature, a general spirit of politeness and good fellowship, all these things help to make the typical Japanese outing, undertaken at minimum cost and without benefit of automobile, a source of real enjoyment.

W. H. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Equal Rights and Privileges

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader of your paper, the front-page news story on the Robinson-Patman Act of Congress appears to me to demand protest in the name of common fairness and a sense of justice. This act is based upon well defined principles, legally approved by the United States Supreme Court, of the powers of governmental regulation of industry. And this notwithstanding the $100,000 worth of legal talent appearing against it before the convention of delegates from "all parts of the United States," who were there to "prove" that this legislation was unconstitutional. This "legal talent" reminds one of that group referred to in the "Letters of Junius," well known in English modern history, as "indiscriminate defenders of right or wrong," only seeking, apparently, a means of acquiring the financial reward that goes with the tender of services of that nature, results "never guaranteed."

This act, in principle, accepts the responsibility for enforcement in industry of equal rights, privileges, and immunities; special rights, privileges and immunities to no one as being considered a denial of equality of opportunity in business, if permitted.

Chicago, Ill. JOHN L. METZEN

Editor's Note: This news dispatch was not an attack but a two-sided account of the history and the possible effect on business men of the Robinson Patman bill.

"By Our Calmness . . ."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my sincere gratitude for the splendid editorial in the Monitor entitled "By Our Calmness, Understanding and Unity."

I have read it at different times this evening—about five times in all—and each time I read it, it became more praiseworthy.

A copy of this editorial should be brought to the attention of both our re-elected President and our Mr. Landon.

I wish at this time to express my appreciation for all the splendid editorials covering the campaign, which helped so much to steady our attitude.

(MISS) KATHARINE HEPP

Philadelphia, Penna.

When Women Scorn "Protection"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are women never to be classed with adults with minds of their own, to use as they see fit? Must they always be reminded that they need men to bargain for their wages and to tell them what hours they are to work?

Ever since the Supreme Court decision on minimum and maximum wages for women, there has been a great hue and cry raised by many altruistic people. If women in industry wish to keep themselves in the helpless position of needing special legislation to protect them, women in business and the professions do not feel this need.

I doubt that the women in industry are as childlike as it would appear. There are plenty of intelligent women working in factories, stores and plants who would know very well that "protective laws" do not protect, but who have not the courage nor the strength to unionize on the same terms as men. The biggest noise for the "protection" of women is made by certain labor leaders who do not want women in industry and by politicians who think "protect the poor working women and children" will have a public appeal and bring them votes.

It has been repeatedly said by men that they would not tolerate minimum wage nor maximum hour laws as they remove their right to bargain for their own services, stifle ambition and that the minimum wage, in most cases, becomes the maximum wage. Let women take the same attitude, stand on their own feet, and let the world know that they will neither be exploited nor will they be dictated to by, so-called, protective legislation!

IRIS YOUNG BENNETT, Chairman

Maryland Branch National Woman's Party

Baltimore, Md.

The Wide Horizon

Atlantic Airway Again!

By John A. May

LONDON

POPULAR imagination has been stirred so frequently with proposals for a north Atlantic airway that recent announcements from official sources, hurriedly followed by a spate of newspaper articles, have seemed perhaps like cries of "Wolf! Wolf!" It is now certain that the British Government, represented by Imperial Airways, is to make trials for commercial trans-Atlantic flights during 1937. But how soon will an airline be established? Along what route will the planes fly? Is British aviation really prepared for such long commercial hops? Above all, why, if Britain is sufficiently advanced, has a north Atlantic line been delayed?

The Atlantic was first crossed in 1919, via the Azores, by four United States Navy flying boats and direct in one hop between Newfoundland and Ireland by two British airmen. The north Atlantic had been crossed by air by over 100 persons before the end of 1929. Regular air services over the ocean have now been in operation for some time; passenger flights are made by the German airships Graf Zeppelin and Hindenburg, while mails are carried over the south Atlantic by French and German airplanes. Air France completed its hundredth flight in each direction over the southern ocean in July of this year. Using base ships as "floating airports" many miles out at sea, German planes have made 200 direct south Atlantic flights.

Over the wider Pacific ocean the most outstanding of all transocean flights are made. The world has now even ceased to wonder at the China Clipper.

Why, then, has the north Atlantic, favorite route of record seekers and most obvious of all commercial ocean air trips, remained the Cinderella Sea?

There are two paramount reasons: the weather and politics. The San Francisco-Hawaii run involves nearly 500 miles more water than Newfoundland-Ireland, or Bermuda-Azores. Yet the north Atlantic weather is so variable that commercial aviators have hesitated long before deciding the route was worth the trying. There is scarcely a single aviator, crossing the north Atlantic, who has not complained of either ice forming on the wings, of fog, or headwinds. The burden of effort has been so heavy that a great proportion have failed to land successfully. The Azores-Bermuda route is safer but longer, involving a total of some 3500 miles of open sea with only two islands between, and even here aviators have to trail, during some periods of the year, the edges of the ice-belt.

Against these dangers modern research has to be pitted. British newspapers have bluntly stated that there is not a single commercial airplane in Europe, and probably America as well, capable of maintaining a regular service in safety over the north Atlantic. The Short flying boats now being built for Britain are claimed to be the fastest commercial flying boats in the world. Air Ministry tests prove 200 miles an hour attainable, but they have not the great range with payload of the Martin Clipper. And even the clippers were kept in harbor for four months by headwinds.

Diplomatic considerations have necessitated endless talks. No country seemed willing to make a start until there appeared to be equality of technical skill. At last emerges the fact that Britain intends to monopolize, as far as possible, the north Atlantic airway. The northern land base ports of the ocean are to be used by Britain alone. German arrangements to use Galway Bay, Ireland, have had to be abandoned.

Meanwhile Germany plans to span the north Atlantic at all costs, and reports declare that new base ships are being prepared for this purpose. Anchoring them at intervals across the ocean would cut down the unprotected distance of the sea. But nobody knows whether these ships would prove real safeguards for flights from Berlin to New York, where headwinds upset calculations of range. Germany does, however, hold flying rights over the Azores, claimed on one hand to be exclusive and on the other open to be shared with any countries with which Portugal cares to make arrangements. The exact position remains a mystery in London.

So it seems that a government race is on to start a trans-Atlantic line. The shortest and quickest route, via Newfoundland and Ireland, remains exclusively in British hands. The only question is what is going to be done with it. Chief hopes rest on the Mayo composite aircraft, two airplanes in one. Should this be a success, trans-Atlantic travel in the future is assured. But at present only one such dual plane is under construction. For even experimental services to be maintained, at least two will be needed, since it would be of little use to send the smaller machine across to New York and then have to ship the larger one over to launch the smaller again.

So it seems that hopes of immediate passenger or mail services may be dashed. First of all, extensive experimental flights must prove fully successful. Then a mail service must be flown and prove its worth. Later, when the Atlantic has been fully measured, and research shows itself master of bad weather, ice and headwinds, the north Atlantic air route will come into its own.